"A List of the Names of the Inhabitants and proprietors of the Towne of Rehoboth haveing Rights and Tittells to the Mea-suages. Tenements and Lands Contained in the above written-Instrument hereunto Anexed, and affixed which hath. ben. Reade and allowed in a full Towne metting ffeabuary the 7th 1689"

Inhabitants	Inhabitants	Inhabitants
"Mr Samuell Angar	John Redway	Richard Bowen
Decon. Thomas Cooper	Saml Carpenter	Thomas Bowen Senr
Joseph Peck Senr	John Tittus	John Marten
John ffitch	Samuell Tittus	Jonah Palmer Junr
John Woodcok Senr	Joseph Tittus	Samuell Cooper
Serj Thomas Reade	John Carpenter	Nathaniell Perry
George Kenrick	Thomas Grant	John Daggett
Nichollas Ide Senr	John Willmath	Thomas Cooper
George Robinson Senr	Samuell Blise	Joseph Daggett
Robert Wheaton	Jonathan Blise	Nathaniell Daggett
Richard Marten	§Joseph Buckland Sr	Nathaniell Whitaker
John Peren	Samuell Paine	Eprahm Wheaton
*Abraham Peren	Joseph Browne	Abiah Carpenter
Jonathan ffuller Senr	William Carpenter Jr	James Carpenter
Enoch Hunt	Isack Allen	Samson Mason
John Hunt	Thomas Willmath Jur	Joseph Mason
Eprahm Hunt	John Woodcok Junr	‖George Robinson Jn.
Rece Lenoard	Iserall Woodcok	‖Isake Mason
*Saml. Walker	Jonathan Woodcok	‖Thomas Bowen
†Serj John Butterworth	Thomas Woodcok	Joseph Bukland Junr
Phillip Walker	Samuell Newman Junr	Baruk Buckland
ffrancis Stevens Senr	John Kinsley	Sillas Titus
John Ormsby	Timothy Ide	Nath. Paine Junr
Nathaniell Chaffe	Jonath. Fuller Junr	William Robenson
Samuell Sabin	Jeremiah Wheatton	Josiah Carpenter
Serj Preserved Able	John Shawe	ffrancis Stevens Junr
Daniell Reade	Joseph Sabine	Richard Bowen Junr
Iserall Reade	Richard Whiteaker	Joseph Millerd
James Sabin	Samuell Bullock	Benjamin Millerd
John Sabin	Thomas Ormsby	John Bowen
Noah Sabin	Thomas Man	Benjamin Robinson
The Heires of	Robert Millerd Senr	David Newman
Thomas Kenrick	Mr. Henry Sweeting	David ffuller
Samuell Robinson	Jathniell Peck	*Daniell ffuller
Mosses Reade	Joshua Smith	John Jenkings
Mr Christopher Sanders	John Smith	John Jonson
Jonah Palmer Senr	Richard Evens	¶Daniell Shepardson
Samuell Palmer	James Thurber	David ffreeman
Noah Mason	Saml Bowen	**James Gilson
Samuell Mason	Jonathan Wilmath	James Welch
Nicholas Ide Junr	John ffrench	John Bullock
Saml Millerd Senr.	Joseph Borsworth	John Callender
Saml Millerd Junr	Joseph Peck. Junr	John Bartletts
‡John Hall	Hesekiah Pecke	Heires"

* Left out by Bliss, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.
† Serj. John Butterworth, not *Saml Butterworth* as read by Bliss, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.
‡ John Hall, not *Johe Hall* as read by Bliss, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.
§ Joseph Buckland, Sen., not *Joseph Buckland* as read by Bliss, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.
‖ These three men, "inhabitants" are placed by Bliss in the list of *orphans*, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.
¶ Daniel Shepardson, not *Daniel Shepard, sen.*, as read by Bliss, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.
** James Gilson, not *James Wilson* as read by Bliss, *Hist. of Rehoboth*, p. 128.

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EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By RICHARD LEBARON BOWEN, of Rehoboth, Mass.

AN EARLY EPIDEMIC

RESEARCH in the old Rehoboth, Massachusetts, records * has brought to light a heretofore unknown epidemic,† thought at first to have been smallpox, but possibly one of the so-called "malignant" fevers,† that swept through the town in the month of May 1694, two hundred and forty-eight years ago. Out of thirty-five people in seven families, sudden death claimed the lives of ten, four out of twelve in the Perrin family, and four out of the families of its relatives. When this plague had finally ceased its ravages there were left three widowers, three widows, six fatherless children, seven motherless children and six orphans. Of a total of fourteen deaths recorded in Rehoboth for that year, one occurred before the May epidemic, and only three in the seven months following.

This virulent epidemic occurred fifty-one years after the 1643 settlement of Seekonk, later called Rehoboth. No mention of it is made in any of the town or church ‡ records, and only a grouping of the deaths by years has brought to light this two and a half century old catastrophe, the severity of which is better understood when it is known that in the year before, 1693, the town had only one recorded death, that of Abraham[2] Perrin's wife, Sarah, and in the year following the epidemic, 1695, a total of only four deaths, which was about the normal yearly death rate.

The writer is unable to find mention of any other nearby 1694 epidemic. In the town of Providence, Rehoboth's nearest neighbor, there were two recorded deaths in April; none in May; one in

* This paper is the beginning of a series of short articles drawn from the MSS of Mr. Bowen's "Documentary History of Rehoboth" which he has in preparation. He has spent many years in the examination and study of the township of Rehoboth, first called Seekonk, later Rehoboth, and in his transcription of more than one thousand pages of original town records, has learned much about the early families; and has found many interesting heretofore unknown items and events, of which this, here printed for the first time, is one. [*Editor*].

† In the early days the country was periodically swept by epidemics that were "appalling in their virulence and merciless fatality". Smallpox was a dreaded visitor and early fell upon the inhabitants of the colony of Rhode Island, especially those of Newport and Providence, and many died.

Another disease which was called by such names as "Milignant fever", "black vomit" and "yellow fever" raged in 1690/1 with great violence in the colony of Rhode Island, especially at Newport, where the assembly, then in session, did little business and private trade transactions were practically suspended.

Dr. Cotton Mather preaching at Boston in 1698 said that "the smallpox had four times been a great plague upon us. In one twelve months about 1,000 of our neighbors had one way or other been carried into their long home".

Samuel Sewall in his Diary mentions an epidemic of "Fleet-Fever" [probably yellow fever] at Boston in July 1693 [5 *Mass. Hist. Col.*, vol. V, p. 380].

John Josselyn, writing in his book "An account of two voyages to New England", 1674, speaks of arriving in Boston in 1671 and finding "the inhabitants exceeding afflicted with griping of the guts, and Feaver, and Ague, and bloody Flux". Late in the century, from 1691 to 1693, there was an epidemic of yellow fever in Boston [*A Brief History of Medicine in Massachusetts*, by Henry R. Viets, M.D., 1930].

‡ Rev. Thomas Greenwood, ordained pastor of the Church of Christ at Rehoboth 24 Oct. 1694, kept some records but makes no mention of this epidemic.

July; three in November; and one in December, a total of seven deaths recorded for the year 1694.

In the town of Bristol, now in Rhode Island, with which the Rehoboth people had considerable connection, there were three deaths in 1694, one each in July, August, and December, but none in May.

The only clue as to the nature of this 1694 sickness is contained in the bill of charges,* dated 7 May 1695, of Thomas Read and Samuel[3] Walker, executors for the estate of their brother-in-law Abraham[2] Perrin, where appear the following items:

> "Paid for two girls, tending and diet, one five weeks, the other 18 weeks, £2/06."
> "For diet and tending the youngest child [Ruth] one year until the 25th of May 1695, £7/00."

Dr. Harold Bowditch says that "on the evidence of the length of time the two Perrin girls were sick, this epidemic was consistent with typhoid fever; that typhus fever and typhoid fever were not differentiated until many years later; that diseases were called by their most prominent symptoms, and that we shall not be able to identify the causes from any of the old records. Typhoid, too, has complications which may last, such as phlebitis (inflammation of a vein) and especially neuritis with resulting paralysis which may last as long as two years—consistent with the long care which had to be given to little Ruth Perrin.

"Further, the fact that so many connected individuals were infected suggests a dietary cause and infected backhouses, clothes, etc. With no knowledge of sterilization, ordinary washing would be useless. With relatives and neighbors running in and out, sharing the family's meals, and means of their ultimate disposal, it is no wonder (if it was typhoid) that one after another fell victims."

Dr. Ernest Caulfield, of Hartford, Conn., who has spent fifteen years in research on Colonial Epidemics, says that on the available evidence he could not make an exact diagnosis of this epidemic, and without more time for study would not even suggest one. He makes the following comments, which he says, may, or may not, be helpful:

"There was a severe epidemic in Stonington, Connecticut (which is very near the Rhode Island boundary), during March, 1694, and it was probably influenza. There is a good account of it in the REGISTER, vol. XLIX (1895), p. 285. I do not believe the Rehoboth deaths were caused by dysentery (or "Flux") because of the season and the age distribution of deaths (mostly adults). I am certain that it was not diphtheria, or measles or any of the childhood epidemic diseases. It could have been "spotted fever", or meningitis, but we have no records of that disease in this country before 1800. It might have been a typhoid fever epidemic, though I doubt if all the deaths would have occurred in May had typhoid fever been the cause".

"I am not certain that the items concerning the care of the chil-

* *Post*, p. 266.

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* *Post*, p. 265–6.
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‡ *Post*, p. 267.
§ *Ibid.*, p. 265.

dren for long periods of time necessarily mean that they were sick. I gather that they were left without parents and the expenses might have been for ordinary care".

"Taking everything into consideration, my guess is that it was smallpox or influenza. Had it been a severe type of influenza it is a little difficult to understand why it was limited to a small group. A lot would depend upon the total population of the town at that time. The colonists naturally were terribly afraid of smallpox and strict precautions could explain the limitation of the epidemic."

Of course, it must be remembered that in the early days these virulent plagues were usually so fatal (especially smallpox) and so dreaded by the inhabitants that the relatives were generally the only people who would go near a stricken family, as is so plainly illustrated in this Rehoboth epidemic.

On the matter of nursing, nothing is known except the three items in the executors' bill: *

"To Leftenant [Samuel[3]] Walker for a week's work tending the Sicke, 12s."
"Paid to others for help tending the sicke, 11s."
"For sugar for the sicke . . . & veale for the Sicke."

Perhaps the "veale" for the sick was for making jelly similar to our calf's foot.

The item in the executors' bill,* "paid for two coffins & digging two graves, 11s, 7d"—two coffins and two graves for three people, is easily explainable. Thirteen-year-old daughter Elizabeth[3] died on the 14th of May, and before she could be buried her father Abraham[2] died, and they were both put in the same coffin and buried in the same grave.† Son Abraham,[3] Jr., was buried five days later.

The only mention in the records of medical attendance in this epidemic is the item in Widow Perrin's account ‡ in the settlement of her husband John[3]'s estate, "to the Doctor for phisicke for her husband, £1/00", and item in the account § of the executors of the estate of Abraham,[2] 7 May 1695, "to the doctors for phisicke for the sicke, 16s".

It would seem that the charges for "phisicke" were a little out of proportion in the two estates; £1/00 for the estate with one death and 16s for the estate with four deaths.

In the early days of Rehoboth there was so much intercourse between that town and its nearest neighbor, the Town of Providence, and with parts of Rhode Island, that in order to understand better the medical situation in Rehoboth it is necessary to review briefly the known doctors in the surrounding territory.

* *Post*, p. 265–6.

† This was a quick, simple burial. We know that in smallpox cases interments were immediately made in a nearby field, and never in the regular cemetery. In Rehoboth, so late as 1778, James Wheaton's wife, Sarah, died of smallpox on 29 June, and he died on 8 July, nine days later. Both were buried on their own farm in what is now a patch of pine scrub, easterly of their house, and rough field stones mark the graves. In Burial Hill Cemetery, about two miles away, are two slate stones erected to their memory. These stones say that they died of smallpox, which is the only knowledge we have of what may perhaps have been another unrecorded epidemic.

‡ *Post*, p. 267.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 265.

Of course, the first mention of doctoring was in 1623 when Edward Winslow journeyed from Plymouth to Sowams, later a ward of Rehoboth, and cured the sick Massasoit.

The earliest mention of a doctor in the Town of Providence was in 1638 when Thomas James, physician, went over into Seekonk, with Roger Williams, to attend the Narragansett Indian murdered by Arthur Peach of Plymouth. Dr. John Clarke was at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638, and moved to Newport the following year. "John Green, Surgeon", Roger Williams's contemporary, removed to Warwick, R. I., in 1641. Robert Jeffries, gentleman, was authorized at Newport in 1641 "to exercise the functions of Chirurgerie". In 1648 Roger Williams wrote to John Winthrop of Connecticut for advice and medicine.

In 1663 Dr. Samuel[2] Fuller of Plymouth negotiated with the town of Rehoboth to settle there as physician, but for some unknown reason never came. On 1 Mar. 1664 the Rhode Island General Assembly licensed Capt. John Cranston, of Newport, "Doctor of phissick & Churrurgery" to practice throughout the whole colony. In 1668 Richard Smith of Wickford, R. I., was writing to John Winthrop of Connecticut for advice and medicine.

At Rehoboth 16 June 1676, "ther was an agreement made with Docter Dunster by the towne. The said docter promising to be helpful to the Towne for three months as a chyurgen: Promising to do his best indevor with the help of God to cure any of our towne y[t] may be wonded by the enemye or come to be lame or hurt upon the towne or countrye service during the said three months beginning at the date hear of. The Towne ingaging to him three pounds in money to procure instruments and medeciments for healing and also of an accomodation of a suitable place and his diet and twenty shillings a month" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 15].

Rev. Samuel Lee, pastor of the church at Bristol, in a letter* "June 25, 1690 at Mount Hope" to Dr. Nehemiah Grew, London, speaks of "one Mr. Arnold a practitioner in Physick of good request in Rhode Island". This was beyond doubt Caleb Arnold of Portsmouth, R. I., son of Gov. Benedict Arnold. There was also James[2] Tallman of Portsmouth who was practicing "Physic" previous to the end of the seventeenth century, and after.

For more than twenty-five years after King Philip's war Dr. Richard[3] Bowen† was located at Rehoboth and was the only resi-

* *The Colonial Soc. of Mass.*, vol. XIV (1912), p. 144.

† In 1663/4 when Dr. Richard[3] Bowen was about three years of age his father Thomas[2] (*Richard*[1]) died leaving his wife Elizabeth a widow with Richard the only child. She married secondly, at Middleborough, Mass., about 1665, Rev. and Dr. Samuel[2] Fuller, son of Dr. Samuel[1] Fuller of Plymouth who was one of the signers of the "Mayflower" compact in 1620, and New England's earliest physician. She died at Plympton, Mass., 11 Nov. 1713.

Samuel[2] Fuller, born at Plymouth about 1625, died at Middleborough 17 Aug. 1695 in his 71st year, was one of the 26 original proprietors of Middleborough, which is about 17 miles east of Rehoboth. In 1676 the Indians burned his home at Middleborough, and he removed to Plymouth, returning after the war was over. Although educated for the ministry, he practiced medicine, as did most ministers; perhaps best exemplified by Rev. and Dr. John Clarke of Newport, R. I. In 1663 he negotiated with the town of Rehoboth to settle there as doctor, but never came. His mother [Bridget Fuller] was also asked to come as mid-wife. He was the first minister at Middleborough and preached there for several years although he was not ordained until 1694. By his biographers he is called a sober, grave, industrious, enlightened and self-denying man. When he married for the

dent physician taking care of the sick in that town and in nearby Providence. For a period of time well into the eighteenth century the Town of Providence was dependent on Rehoboth for its doctors. Dr. Bowen, then thirty-five years old, was undoubtedly the attending physician in this 1694 epidemic.

We know from the probate records * that he attended Gilbert Brooks who died on the 30th of June the following year.

If additional help was required in the epidemic emergency Dr. Bowen might reasonably have been expected to call in his stepfather, Dr. Samuel[2] Fuller, who was living at Middleborough, seventeen miles away, or call for help from Rhode Island. The records mention only two other doctors as being in Rehoboth anywhere near this time.

A Doctor Hanson is mentioned in 1692/3 as having been "paid two bushels of corn, 4s 6d", by the town of Rehoboth on the order of the Selectmen. For what service is not stated. So far as known this is the only mention of him in the records. Nothing more is known of him.

John Green, mariner, of Newport, R. I., made his will † at Rehoboth, 4 Sept. 1694. He calls Jeremiah Child ‡ [wife Martha] his landlord. Dr. James Collins [who had a wife Elizabeth] of Boston wrote the will "from the mouth of Mr. John Green before Nicholas Peck, Esq & his wife and Mrs. Childs". Green "was suddenly taken in a fitt" and died before he could sign the will. Who this Dr. James Collins was is not known to the writer. He was certainly in Rehoboth, perhaps to attend Green. In the will

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second time he had four motherless children ranging from 9 down to about 2 years of age. When the first child Elizabeth, by his second wife, was born in 1666, the last child by his first wife was 3 years old.

When Thomas[2] Bowen returned to Rehoboth from New London, Conn., in December 1662, he was a very sick man, having been under the medical care of Gov. John Winthrop. As there was no resident doctor located at Rehoboth at that time it is possible that Dr. Fuller of Middleborough attended him, and became acquainted with Elizabeth Bowen whom he afterwards married.

Thomas[2] Bowen in his will proved in February 1664 directed that his wife Elizabeth should bring up his son Richard "in the feare of the Lord and teach him to write and read". The son probably obtained his medical knowledge from his stepfather Dr. Fuller. Later in King Philip's War, with the shortage of medical skill, young Dr. Bowen had plenty of opportunity to practice.

In 1676 most of the inhabitants were driven from Rehoboth and Providence by the Indians who had burned their houses. In three or four years after the end of the war most of the inhabitants returned, and Dr. Richard[3] Bowen, who was the first settled physician in Rehoboth, attended the sick there and in the nearby Town of Providence, being the only recorded physician up to the early seventeen hundreds.

Dr. Richard[3] Bowen, who was the progenitor of a long line of famous Bowen doctors, covering a period of more than 150 years, educated two of his four sons to the profession. Col. and Dr. Thomas[4] Bowen, born in 1689, practiced in Rehoboth with his father and was 48 years old when Dr. Richard[3] died. He had three sons, one of whom, Ephraim,[4] lived in Providence with his uncle, Dr. Jabez,[4] from the age of 9; studied medicine with him and became a doctor. He had six sons, two of whom, William[5] and Pardon[5] Bowen, became noted physicians in Providence and vicinity.

The second son, Dr. Jabez,[4] born in 1696, 41 years old when his father Dr. Richard[3] died, had a large practice in Rehoboth and nearby Providence, where he moved to the home lot of Roger Williams, a few rods north of St. John's Church, corner of North Main and Bowen Streets. Bowen Street was named after him. The house is still [1942] standing. He had a doctor son who succeeded him and a doctor grandson who died in Glocester, R. I.

For additional on 4th and 5th generation Bowen doctors see *Sketches of R. I. Physicians*, by Usher Parsons, M.D., 1859.

* *Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 153.

† *Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 103–4.

‡ He ran a tavern. Judge Samuel Sewall in his diary says: "13 Sept. 1697—Lodged at Child's, Rehoboth" [5 *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, vol. V, p. 459].

bequests are made to Dr. Collins and to a Dr. William Hughes (spelled also Hues) of Boston, who later signed for his bequest by making his mark H.

After the turn of the century there are records of Rehoboth people sending out of the town for medical skill, as shown on 23 Feb. 1721/2 in the account* of the estate of Joseph[3] Peck, Rehoboth—"to Docter Tolman, 10s". This was undoubtedly James[2] Tallman (Peter[1]), born at Portsmouth, R. I., about 1668, died there in 1724, calling himself in his will, "doctor of Physic". The will of Thomas Barnes of Providence, 24 Sept. 1706, refers "Especially to my careful & kind Doctor Mr. James Tallman".

On 18 Mar. 1728/9 the account of Jacob Ormsbee, administrator of the estate of his sister Esther Redway,† Rehoboth, deceased, lists the charges: "to Doctor Sweeting, 23s; to Doctor Walbridge, 48s; to one Jorney to Norridge [Norwich] to fetch Doct. Walbridge £2/08; to keeping the doctor and his horse one week, 12s". This was probably Henry[2] Sweeting of Attleboro, son of Mr. Henry[1] Sweeting of Rehoboth. We do know that he was called doctor in 1743.

The first epidemic death in May was that of the wife of Benjamin Allen who had just moved into the town from Salisbury, Massachusetts. Just where he lived we do not know. We do know, however, that the focal center of this epidemic was in the northwest corner of the "ring of the greene" ‡ where George Kendrick, on the west, and John[2] and Abraham[2] Perrin lived side by side on three home lots on the north side of what is now Hoyt Avenue, between the present Bourne Avenue and the Wannamoisett Country Club house, in the town of East Providence [Rumford], R. I. In these three houses occurred six of the ten epidemic deaths, four in the house of Abraham Perrin, one in John Perrin's, and one in George Kendrick's.

Philip[3] Walker's house § was about a mile southwest of the "ring of the greene". Ephraim Hunt's house was about three-quarters of a mile southeast on the west side of the "ring of the greene" on what is now called Greenwood Avenue. Ensign Thomas Willmarth lived on this same street about two hundred yards south of him. This section of the "ring" is now called "East Providence Centre".

An analysis of the Rehoboth deaths for the year 1694 shows that the first one was that of Isabell Newsome, the 3-day-old daughter

* *Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. IV, p. 40.

† *Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. VI, p. 219.

‡ The home lots were first laid out fronting a rectangle which extended northeast and southwest about half a mile wide by about three-quarters of a mile long, the total distance around being two and seven-tenths miles. Each settler fenced the front of his home lot, and this fence extended around the rectangle, which was called the "ring of the greene", or common. The settlers' houses stood on their "home lots" back of the fence, and the "greene" or common in front of the houses and fence was the common pasture for cattle. The first church stood in the center of the green, about seventy-five yards from where the present Newman Congregational Church now stands.

§ Philip[3] Walker's house was burned by the Indians in King Philip's War. After the war he started to rebuild his house on the foundations of the old one, but died in 1679 before the new house was finished. The same year, two hundred and sixty-three years ago, the Plymouth Court gave his widow Jane permission to finish the house at the expense of the estate, so we know the documented history of this house, which is still [1942] standing. The house has never been out of the possession of the family and is still occupied by descendants in the tenth generation. This is the oldest surviving house in old Rehoboth, and was built thirty-six years after the settlement of Seekonk in 1643.

and first child of Leonard and Experience (Titus) Newsome, who was buried 29 March.

Next follow the ten epidemic deaths, commencing on 5 May and ending 30 May, when the disease had apparently run its course.

The twelfth death, 29 July, was a normal one (for the times), that of Rachel (Cooper) Carpenter, 23-year-old wife of Nathaniel[3] Carpenter, buried 21 days after the birth of her first child Nathaniel.[4] She was the first of Nathaniel[3]'s four wives.

The thirteenth death, 28 October, was also a normal one, that of Dorothea[3] (Bliss) Carpenter, 26-year-old wife of James[3] Carpenter, and daughter of Jonathan[2] Bliss, who died 21 days after the birth of her third child.

The fourteenth and last death for the year, 2 March, was that of Richard Martin, who was an old man and who probably died of the infirmities of old age. His son John had been "dieting and tending him for six years". Richard was a younger brother of Robert, of Rehoboth, who was born at Batcombe, co. Somerset, England, about 1591 and died *s.p.* at Rehoboth in 1660.

Burials at Rehoboth in May 1694

5th Rachel (Squire) (Wheeler) Allen, about 35 years old, wife of Benjamin,[2] wheelwright and seaman. The family had just moved into Rehoboth from Salisbury, Mass. She left her husband a widower with four small children ranging in age from 6½ down to 2 years. Benjamin Allen was then 42 years old, and Hopestill,[2] 21 years old, daughter of Rice[1] Leonard, apparently took care of the motherless children. Intentions of marriage were filed at Rehoboth in November 1695, and she became Benjamin[2]'s second wife. There is an interesting court case on record about their having had their first child too soon after marriage.

6th John[3] Perrin, 26 years old, husband of Sarah ———, and nephew of Abraham[2] Perrin and of Ensign Thomas Wilmarth, Sr. He left a widow, and a son John[4] about fourteen months old.

8th Mary[3] (Bowen) Walker, 28 years old, wife of Philip[3] Walker, and daughter of Richard[2] and Ester[2] (Sutton) Bowen. She was an aunt of George Kendrick, and sister-in-law of Abraham[2] Perrin, whose wife Sarah[3] was a sister of Philip[3] and of Mary[3] Walker. She left her husband a widower with three small children ranging in age from 6 years down to 9 months. A rough field stone in the Newman Cemetery reads: "MW/1694/MB."

9th Ephraim[3] Hunt, 33 years old, husband of Rebecca ———. Possibly a connection of the Perrin family. He left a widow with five small children ranging in age from 7 down to 2 years.

12th Jane (Ide) Kendrick, wife of George. She had been married three years. Her husband George was a nephew of Mary[3] (Bowen) Walker. No record of children.

13th. Ensign Thomas[1] Wilmarth, Senr, husband of Rachel ———. Uncle of John[3] Perrin. He was active in the affairs of the church. He left a widow and five grown children by a previous wife.

14th Elizabeth[3] Perrin, about 13 years old, daughter of Abraham[2] Perrin, and niece of Mary[3] (Bowen) Walker, and of Mary[3] Walker.

15th ABRAHAM[2] PERRIN, 47 years old, widower, brother-in-law of Mary[3] (Bowen) and Philip[3] Walker. Sarah,[2] his deceased wife, was sister of Philip[3] and of Mary[3] Walker, Abraham's housekeeper. He left seven orphan children ranging in age from 15 years down to 1 year and 9 months.

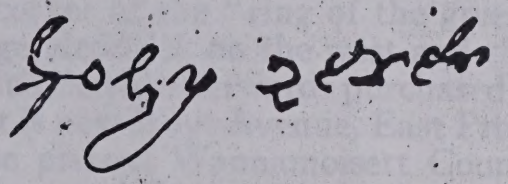
22nd MARY[3] WALKER, 21 years old, sister-in-law of Abraham[2] Perrin. She was apparently housekeeper for her sister Sarah[2]'s husband, whose wife had died nine months previously. Mary[3] Walker, "being very Sick & Weake," made her will the 15th of May, the same day her brother-in-law died, and seven days before she herself died. In her will she made bequests to three of Abraham[2]'s children, calling them cousins, *i.e.*, nephew and nieces.

30th ABRAHAM[3] PERRIN, JR., 10 years old, oldest son of Abraham[2] Perrin.

I. THE PERRIN FAMILY

The first that is known of John[1] Perrin,* the proprietor at Seekonk [Rehoboth] in 1643, is the birth of a child at Braintree in 1640/1. Nothing is known of him previous to this time. He is progenitor of the New England family of Perrin originating at Braintree and Rehoboth.

When he signed the compact at Seekonk 3 July 1644 he spelled his name "Peren", as shown in the following photograph of signature,†

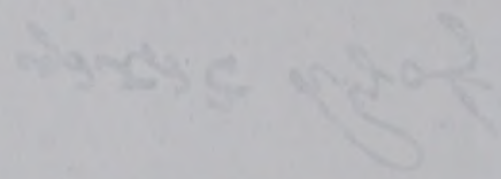


and that seems to be the way he and his two sons spelled it, and the way it is generally spelled in the court papers. In the Rehoboth records the name is apparently spelled according to the fancy of the particular town clerk who happened to be making the entry, as Peren, Perem, Peram, Periam, Perram, Perrum, Perrium, Perim, Perrim, Perin, and spelled "Perrin" for the first time for Isaac[3] in 1713. When Samuel[3] registered his animal ear marks in 1692 the town clerk spelled his name "Perine", which is the only instance of that spelling.

* In the REGISTER, vol. XXXII (1878), pp. 178–81, Dr. William B. Lapham, of Augusta, Maine, communicated a pedigree of the "Perrin Family", compiled from copies of the town vital records supplied him in 1872 by the then Town Clerk [Cyrus Wheaton] of Rehoboth. This pedigree was compiled without the aid of the probate records, and as Mr. C. H. Kent, of St. Joseph, Mo., points out in the REGISTER, vol. CXV (1941), p. 299, Dr. Lapham left out one generation, John,[2] but has him marry the wife of John.[4] The birth of this John,[4] son of John,[3] is recorded at Rehoboth. He also omitted Mary[2] the first child of John,[1] and fails to identify his third child and older daughter, Anna[2] [Hannah], who married Ensign Thomas Read.

In a *Genealogy of the Perrin Family*, compiled by Glover Perin, published at St. Paul, Minn., 1885, it is stated on page 41 that the John Perryn who came to this country from London, England, in August 1635, on the ship *Safety*, John Grant, Master, landed at Braintree where he married and resided until he came to Rehoboth. No authority is given for this statement, and the present writer is unable to identify the first Rehoboth John[1] earlier than the mention of his daughter Mary's birth [*Savage*] at Braintree, 22 Feb. 1640/1. On the same page 41 is the statement that "John[2] is not known". Not a single deed, will or probate of any kind is mentioned in this book, nor is there a single authority given for any statement. The nearest approach to a reference is on p. 42 where after John[2] is said: "see probate records at Rehoboth". Of course there are no probate records at Rehoboth.

† This is the only known autograph of John[1] Perrin, here printed for the first time.



Due to the various spellings of the name, Savage was lead to suppose that there were two families of John and Abraham, one "Perrin" and the other "Perham", as stated in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, vol. III, pp. 393, 9. The present writer is unable to find any original record showing that the New England ancestor of the Perham, or Parham, family ever lived at Rehoboth.

1. JOHN[1] PERRIN,* of Braintree, Mass., in 1640, was buried at Rehoboth 13 Sept. 1674. He married ANNA ———, who as widow Ann Peren,† was buried at Rehoboth 11 March 1688/9. He removed from Braintree to Rehoboth [Seekonk] in 1643 as one of the first proprietors of the new town.

Early in the settlement of Seekonk the inhabitants brought in the value of their estates, probably in the spring of 1643. John Peram, No. 16, was originally £67/00. This total is crossed out in the original records and changed to read £138/00. Apparently this total is made by adding to it estate No. 12, that of James Clark, £71/00. The value of John Peram's estate in 1663 was £138/00 and is so entered in the proprietors records made about 1665.

The new settlers first drew "home lots" which were in size six, eight, and twelve acres each according to the importance and wealth of the settler. John Perrin drew an eight-acre lot in the northwest corner of the "ring of the greene" between the six-acre lot of George Kendrick on the west and the eight-acre lot of James Clarke (which Perrin afterwards purchased) on the east, on the north side of what is now Hoyt Avenue, East Providence [Rumford], R. I., between the present Wannamoisett Country Club house and the corner of Hoyt and Bourne Avenues.

On 4 June 1643 lots were drawn in the Second Division for woodland, and John Perram drew lot No. 7, eight acres. Probably following this division was the one for Fresh Meadow in which he drew lot No. 16, one half acre and twenty-eight rods. This was probably followed by the division of Salt Marsh in which he drew two and one half acres.

On 12 Feb. 1644 [ ] was due from the town to John Peram. He drew lot No. 34 in the First Division of the Neck, 10 Mar. 1644. He was nineteenth of thirty signers to the Compact, 3 July 1644, signing his name "John Peren". Due to John Peram from the town, 4 Feb. 1645, 10s. On 9 June 1645 he drew lot No. 31 in a division of the Great Plain.

In 1645 the inhabitants were required to register their lands, and the following is registered to John Peram:

"Eight acres in the woodland plaine being the seventh lot; halfe acre twenty eight Rod of fresh marsh lying in the horse meadow being the 16th lot; two

* This is the first published modern scientific genealogy of this pioneer family. It contains everything there is in the original Rehoboth records to 1700 pertaining to this name. After that time about half of the dates used are from the original records and the balance are from Arnold's *Vital Records of Rehoboth*. The dates in Arnold's transcription are quite uniformly correct, but Arnold with no knowledge of early Rehoboth families was unable to read correctly some of the writing and has made many mistakes in names. The writer has checked all of Arnold's *Vital Records of Rehoboth* to 1700 and found about 2½% wrong, the bulk of this error being in names.

† Not "Perrvm" as stated in *Genealogy of Perrin Family*, p. 41, by Glover Perin.

acres and halfe of Salt Marsh lying in the 100 acres; his home lot eight acres on the northwest end the town."

On 20 Jan. 1646 the town agreed that John Peram and four others should have a plat of meadow near Manton's Neck in satisfaction of a defect in their meadows. On 9 Feb. 1646 he and four others had "leaf to set up a wear upon the Cove before William Devill's house & on the Pawtucket river . . . own the privilege for 7 weeks provided that they hinder not English nor Indians from fishing at the falls in either place".

John Peram drew lot No. 31 in division of New Meadow, 18 Feb. 1646. Chosen Supervisor of the Highways, 26 Apr. 1648. Registered his cattle ear mark in 1651. One of a committee of six to make a rate of £20, 9 Sept. 1652. On 13 Feb. 1653 the town owed John Periam £1/09/06. He drew lot No. 21 in the division of the meadow on the north side of the town, 22 June 1658. On 24 Nov. 1658 the town owed him 10s.

On 24 Jan. 1659 John Perrium was chosen one of the seven townsmen. In the list of town debts, 24 Dec. 1660, the town owed him 19s. In the country rate for 29 Jan. 1663 he was assessed for 5s. He was one of 16 men to volunteer their services, 19 Feb. 1663, to measure out the town bounds; he offered his services for one day. On 3 July 1663 he was one of 14 men to give a piece of land to Goodman Sarle, accepted by the town as an inhabitant.

John Perum acknowledged to the Select Men, 29 Dec. 1663, that he is to pay £30/00 estate for salt and fresh marsh he had of Robert Morris, which makes his whole estate £168/00. On 27 Dec. 1664 the town paid John Perrim 4s, two days for burning the woods.

On 18 Apr. 1666 John Perrin and Samuel Carpenter were chosen constables. As constable he delivered, 23 Apr. 1666, 15 bushels of corn to John Butterworth by Capt. Willet's order. The townsmen received the constables' account 17 July 1667, and on the 25th July accounted with the two constables, John Peren and Samuel Carpenter, and found 9s due from Goodman Peren.

Lots were drawn 26 May 1668 for meadows in the North Purchase and John Peren, Sr., drew lot No. 19. He drew lot No. 27 in [ ] division 1 Mar. 1668/9. At a town meeting 18 Mar. 1668/9 John Peren, Sr., was one of nine men to protest the manner of laying out lands in the North Purchase. In the list of town debts 6 Apr. 1669 he is owed 4s. In allotments drawn for Neck Division, 5 Feb. 1671, he drew lot No. 138. He was chosen grand juryman 12 May 1671.

In the 1671 town rate to pay town debts Jo Perin is rated 00/06/04 oh. He drew lot No. 18 for the 2nd Division fence, 20 Feb. 1672. In 1673 he is rated at 00/03/07 q for the first part of the country rate, and at 00/03/02 q for the latter part. In 1674 he is rated at 00/04/03 for the first part of the country rate, and at 00/04/03 for the latter part of the country rate, and 00/05/08 for the town rate [or tax]. In a list of the debts for the minister's house, no date, John Peren is listed for £1/07/10.

John Perrin made his will * 16 June, probated 23 Nov. 1674. He

* This will and inventory are printed in the *Mayflower Descendant*, vol. XXXIV, pp. 35–6.

made bequests to his wife Anna, "my two sons John and Abraham"; "Anna [Hannah] my eldest daughter", and "Mary my other daughter". Wife Anna and his two sons John and Abraham named executors. Deacon Walker [Philip[2]] and Nathaniel Paine, overseers. Signed by X * of John Perrin, Sr. Witnessed by Stephen Paine, Jr., and Daniel Smith [*Plymouth Colony Wills*, vol. III, Part I, p. 39].

Inventory taken by Henry and Daniel Smith and presented to the court at Marshfield 23 Nov. 1674. Real estate £230, total inventory £375/05/03. "John Perren the son of John Perren", and "the widdow Anna Perren and Abraham" took oath to it before James Brown, assistant [*Plymouth Colony Wills*, vol. III, Part I, p. 39].

Children: †

i. MARY,[2] b. at Braintree 22 Feb. 1640/1 [*Savage*, vol. III, p. 399]; prob. d. young.

2. ii. JOHN.

iii. HANNAH [ANNA], b. at Rehoboth in July 1645; d. there 28 Mar. 1710; m. [as Anna] at Rehoboth, 16 June 1675, as his second wife, ENSIGN THOMAS READ, b. at Braintree 20 Nov. 1641, buried at Rehoboth 6 Feb. 1695/6.

Ens. Thomas Read served under Major Bradford in King Philip's War and his house was a depository for arms. He is buried in the Newman Cemetery at East Providence, R. I. A roughly chiseled field stone reads: "T.R.D./F. 6.169[illegible]". Beside this stone is a white marble stone erected by descendants which reads: "Thomas Read son of John & Sarah Born in 1641 Died in 1696". Beside this stone is a roughly chiseled broken field stone set in cement which reads: "ANNA y[e] wife of Ensign Thos. Read dy[d] y[e] 28 of March 1710 in y[e] 65 year of her age". Another roughly cut field stone reading: "E.R.A.G. 32 D. F. 1675", marks the grave of his first wife, Elizabeth Clarke.

WILL of THOMAS READ, Rehoboth, Tanner, dated 23 June 1695. Bequests to Eldest son James; to wife Hannah; to son Thomas under 21 years of age; to son Nathaniel under 21 years of age; to David Peren if he continues to live with them until he comes to the age of 21 years; to daughter Sarah; to daughter Elizabeth; to daughter Mary; to daughter Hannah; to daughter Mehittabell; to daughter Martha; wife to be executrix; sons Thomas and Nathaniel executors. "I Doe appoint & Constitute My beloved Brothers William Carpenter, Moses Reed & Daniel Read" to be overseers of will and guardians of sons Thomas and Nathaniel until they come to the age of 21. Witnessed by Moses Read, John Wilmarth and William Carpenter who all appeared before John Saffin Esq[r]., Judge of Probate of wills, at a court held at Rehoboth 24 Feb. 1695/6 and made oath to the above. Entered 6 Mar. 1695/6 [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, 135–6].

Inventory of estate of "Insigne Thomas Read" late of Rehoboth taken 12 Feb. 1695/6 by Capt. Nicholas Peck, Esq[r]., "Deacon" Samuel Peck and Lieut. Preserved Abell; amount £390/14/09. Sworn to 24 Feb. 1695 by Hannah Read widow and executrix. Entered 6 Mar. 1695/6 [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 137].

* Although John[1] Perrin could write, he nevertheless signed his will with a mark. The same was true of Richard[1] Bowen and several other early Rehoboth men. This seems to have been more frequent in the 17th than it was in the 18th century. Probably the men were too sick to write.

† The original record of the last three children is in the back of the *Rehoboth Town Meeting Book* I, p. 239. This record which follows was afterwards copied into the book of births: "The age of children of John Perim: Hannah Perim was borne in July 1645; Abram Perim was borne y[e] first of March 1647; Mary Perim was borne in February 1649".

Children (surname *Read*) b. at Rehoboth:

1. *Thomas*, b. 25 Mar. 1678; d. 3 May 1729.
2. *Nathaniel*, b. 30 Mar. 1680.
3. *Hannah*, b. 12 Apr. 1682; m. at Rehoboth, 14 Aug. 1704, Lieut. Ephriam[5] Carpenter, b. 25 Apr. 1683, d. 20 Apr. 1743, son of William[4] and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter.
4. *Mehitable*, b. 22 Sept. 1684; d. unm. 16 Apr. 1743 [Gravestone].
5. *Martha*, b. 3 Apr. 1687; d. 7 Nov. 1752; m. at Rehoboth, 22 Oct. 1713, John[3] Bishop, her deceased cousin's husband.

3. iv. ABRAHAM.

v. MARY, b. at Rehoboth in February 1649; was buried at Rehoboth 9 Sept. 1690; m. (1) at Rehoboth, 2 Dec. 1670, JACOB[2] * ORMSBEE, b. at Salisbury, Mass., in March 1647/8, was buried at Rehoboth 16 Mar. 1677, son of Richard[1] and Sarah Ormsbee; m. (2) † at Rehoboth, 27 Dec. 1677, NICHOLAS[3] IDE, b. in November 1654, d. at Attleborough 25 June 1723, son of Nicholas[2] and Martha (Bliss) Ide.

Children by first husband (surname *Ormsbee*), b. at Rehoboth:

1. *Mary*, b. 21 Nov. 1672.
2. *Jacob*, b. 23 Aug. 1674; buried 24 Feb. 1676.

Children by second husband (surname *Ide*), b. at Rehoboth:

3. *Nathaniel*, b. 14 Nov. 1678; d. at Attleborough, Mass., 4 Mar. 1703.
4. *Jacob*, b. 4 July 1681; d. at Attleborough 27 Apr. 1759; m. at Attleborough, 1 Jan. 1707/8, Sarah Perry, b. 6 Oct. 1688, d. at Attleborough 17 Dec. 1775, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (———) Perry. Children (surname *Ide*), b. at Attleborough: (1) Nathaniel, b. 13 Dec. 1712. (2) Infant, stillborn 15 Mar. 1717/18. (3) Jacob, b. 26 Sept. 1723.
5. *Martha*, b. 18 Mar. 1682/3; d. 17 June 1727; m. (1) at Rehoboth, 8 Nov. 1705, her cousin Zaccharíah[5] Carpenter, b. 1 July 1680, d. 8 Apr. 1718, son of Samuel[4] and Sarah (Redway) Carpenter; m. (2) 24 Mar. 1719 Ephraim[5] Carpenter, son of William[4] and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter.
6. *Patience*, b. 12 May 1686; d. at Rehoboth in November 1716; m. at Rehoboth, 20 Mar. 1712, Benjamin Ingraham.
7. *John*, b. 27 Aug. 1690; d. at Attleborough 25 Nov. 1761; b. 22 Apr. 1690, d. at Attleborough 4 Feb. 1773. Children (surname *Ide*), b. at Attleborough; (1) Sarah, b. 10 Oct. 1720. (2) John, b. 22 Oct. 1724. (3) Benjamin, b. 9 Apr. 1727. (4) Amos, b. 5 Nov. 1729.

2. JOHN[2] PERRIN (*John*[1]), probably born at Braintree, Mass., died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1692. He married, about 1667, MARY POLLEY, baptized at Roxbury 2 June 1650, daughter of John and Hannah [3rd wife] Polley. She and her sister Sarah (who, about 1668, married Benjamin[2] Saben of Rehoboth) were baptized the same day.

John Polley of Roxbury, proprietor, died 2 Apr. 1689, age 71 years. In his will, made 17 Dec. 1688 and entered for probate in March 1690/1, he bequeaths to his son-in-law John

* Arnold's *Vital Records of Rehoboth*, p. 271, gives this name as *Isaiah*. There was no such name in Rehoboth at that time. There was, however, a *Jacob*, who was a Rehoboth proprietor in 1668. The name is nearly blank in the original record, but a careful examination made under a glass shows it to be *Jacob*. The Rehoboth town clerk read it as *Jacob* for Dr. Lapham in 1872. That was before the record page was covered by silk in the Emory process.

† The writer finds no Mary Ormsbee at Rehoboth at this time other than *Widow* Mary[2] (Perrin) Ormsbee, who is apparently the one who married Nicholas[3] Ide. This would seem to be proved by the fact that the second son of this marriage was named Jacob, not an Ide name.

Peren and Mary his wife of Rehoboth; to "the four motherless children of his daughter Sabin [Benjamin] to have their mother's [Sarah] part"; his "wife Jane to have according to contract". He also mentions his other children.

On 2 June 1684, when he was sixty-six years old, John Polley married, as his fourth wife, Jane (Metcalf) Walker, widow of Deacon Philip[2] Walker, of Rehoboth, who died in 1679. Jane (Metcalf) (Walker) Polley died at Roxbury 24 Oct. 1701.

The following is all there is in the original Rehoboth town records concerning John[2] Perrin, Jr.: 20 May 1667, chosen way warden; 16 May 1672, chosen grand juryman; 1672, to journeys to court, £1/04/00; 26 Jan. 1676 listed as having advanced £1/13/10 for defense in King Philip's War; 6 May 1678, town rate assessed against him and brother Abraham, 7s 1d; 1678, due to him and brother Abraham for work done about the meeting house, £2/09/08; 1681, due the town from him and brother Abraham, 2s 10d; 14 July 1690, lent for "Cannady Expedition" [King William's War] 2s; 2 July 1690, registered his cattle ear marks; 19 Dec. 1692, he and brother Abraham mentioned in a fence layout.

He was a freeman at Roxbury 18 Apr. 1690.

During King Philip's War, John[2] Perrin's house, probably built by his father, who died in 1672, was used as a garrison-house,* and is so mentioned in the Rehoboth town records under date of 11 May 1676.

Some years later he gave half of the house, presumably the same one, to his son John,[3] and reserved the other half of the house and half of the barn for his own use. When the Commissioners divided the estate on 28 May 1694, the father's

* Bliss in his *History of Rehoboth*, 1836, page 95, says that "on 28 Mar. 1676, two days after Pierce's Fight, Indians crossed the river and laid the town in ashes, burning forty houses and thirty barns . . . only two houses were left standing . . . the garrison-house, which stood on the spot where the house of Phanuel Bishop stands [still standing 1942] and another house in the south end of the common, which was preserved by black sticks having been arranged around it so as to give it, at a distance, the appearance of being strongly guarded".

The garrison-house that he mentions was Rev. Noah Newman's house, and the house "in the south end of the common" was undoubtedly that of Robert[1] Fuller, whose wife, Sarah[2] Bowen, was killed by the Indians 14 Feb. 1676. The Indians also killed his two sons, Capt. Samuel, who was buried the 15th, and John, buried the 23rd of August 1676. Shortly after these deaths Robert[1] Fuller left Rehoboth and went to Salem, where he remained for several years, later returning to Rehoboth. His house stood on what is now Greenwood Avenue, East Providence Centre.

In the following year, on 13 Nov. 1677, we find his son Jonathan,[2] of Rehoboth, writing him "to see if his house or part of it might be attained for to keep school this winter" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 20].

In King Philip's War there was not only one, but four garrison-houses in Rehoboth, here printed for the first time. At a town meeting held 11 May 1676, it "was agreed that Mr. Nuemans Garison, John ffitch garison, John Perens garison, and Nathaniel Paines garison, should have liberty to fence in the ox pasture and Manton's neck for pasturing Cowes for this summer" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 14].

Instead of there being only two houses standing after 28 Mar. 1676, as stated by *Bliss*, there were actually thirteen, including four garrison-houses, Robert Fuller's house, and the eight farm houses noted by *Hubbard* as being burned 16 June 1676. Instead of forty houses and thirty barns being burned on the 28th, as stated by *Bliss*, we have records of forty-five dwelling houses, twenty-one barns and three mills burned on that day. A combined record for the whole war is sixty-one houses, twenty-one barns, two corn mills, and one saw mill, a total of eighty-five buildings burned, five unburned, or a total of ninety known buildings in Rehoboth in 1676.

part of the house and barn was given to his two children, Samuel,[3] 2nd son, and Susanah, the youngest daughter.

Inventory of the estate of John Peren, Senr, deceased, taken 4 Nov. 1692 by Thomas Read and Abraham Peren, and sworn to 10 Jan. 1692 by Jno Peren, to whom administration is granted 2 May 1693. Amount, £147/17/00. Entered 4 Oct. 1694 by Jno Cary Register [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 100].

On 28 May 1694 John Saffin Esqr, Judge of Probate at Bristol commissioned Samuel Peck, Will Carpentr, Thomas Read, Samll Walker and Nicolas Ide, all of Rehoboth, to make a division * of the estate of John Peren Senr late of Rehoboth, "who deceafed at Rocksbery", between his surviving children divided the same "Amonft his Seauen Children".

To Samll Peren and Susanah Peren, the youngest daughter, that part of the dwelling house and half barn that the said John Peren did reserve for himself when he disposed of the other to his son John Peren now deceased, with one half his house lot and one half of land at the lower end of the house lot; land and meadow at Mantoms neck; meadow lying between the meadows of Timo Ide and Samll Millerd; one third of commons. Noah to have all the above lands and to pay £16/04 to his sister Susannah when she comes to the age of eighteen, and to pay £2/06 to the administrators of his father's estate with which to make up Susanah's portion to £18/06; if he refuse or neglect to do this, Susanah to have her proportion of the lands.

To Daniel Peren, third son surviving, one half of land at the Mile Run; one half the salt meadow near to Jonath Bosworth; land on the North purchased lands near Snake hill; upland in Wachamokett Neck; a third of the commons; land in the second division, between the lands of the heirs of Abraham Peren and Capt Saunders; Samuell Peren to pay unto Daniel Peren ten shillings he now hath in his hands, and a gun and sword.

To David Peren, the fourth son surviving, one half of land near Jonathan Bozworth adjoining to John Fitches; one half of land on the Mile Run; land in the pine lot at the north end of the great plain; meadow lying on both sides of the Rocky River at a place called Zachariah pen; one third of the commons; land on the east side of the highway; Samuel Peren to pay his brother David Peren £1/15 that he hath now in his hands.

To Mary Peren, eldest daughter, £17/00 in goods and chattels, and one half of land near mr Brown's Pond.

To Mehettabell Peren, second daughter, £10/00 in household goods and sheep; one half of land near mr Brown's Pond; Samuel Peren to pay to Mehetabell £1/16 which he hath in his hands. The remainder of her portion to make it up to £18/10 to be paid her at eighteen years of age by her "Vnkle Infigne Thomas Read". The above division, made 3 Aug. 1694, signed by the commissioners and sworn to by them 7 Aug. 1694 before Jno Saffin, Judge of Probate [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 95–6].

Account of the administrators of John Peren Senr. Paid "for Rent & Repair at Rocksbury Due from ye Eftate of Jno Peren Senr: to the Eftate of John Polle late of Rocksbery Dec:d", £11/05/00; "Giuen

* Printed in detail in the REGISTER, vol. LXII, p. 347.

with the youngest Child of John Peren Senr: being about Six years old when Difpofed of"—£2/00; for a Journey of Thomas Read to Rocksbery for business respecting the estate; to Samuel Peck for help managing business at Rocksbery one day. Above account sworn to 7 Aug. 1694 by Thomas Read, one of the administrators, before Jno Saffin Esqr Judge of Probate. Recorded same day [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 96].

In the Rehoboth records the children born are all recorded as being of "John, Jr."

Children born at Rehoboth:

4. i. JOHN.[3]
   ii. SAMUEL, b. 10 Mar. 1671. He registered his animal ear marks 2 June 1692. He and sister Susanah were given half of their father's house by the Commissioners in 1694.
   iii. MARY, b. 16 Apr. 1673.
   iv. NATHANIEL, b. 19 Aug. 1675; was buried 3 Sept. 1675.
   v. MEHITABLE, b. 19 Aug. 1677; d. at Rehoboth 4 July 1699; m. at Rehoboth, 27 May 1698, PHILIP AMMIDOWNE. When 17 years of age she was mentioned as having wages due her as "maide" from her cousin John[3] Perrin and his wife Sarah. Rebecca Polley was also mentioned at the same time as "maide".
   vi. NOAH, tailor, b. 24 Dec. 1679; d. at Roxbury 15 Oct. 1754 in his 75th year; he then of Roxbury, Mass., m. at Rehoboth, 14 June 1705, PATIENCE[4] WALKER of Rehoboth, b. 30 Mar. 1685, d. 28 Nov. 1730, daughter of Samuel[3] and Martha (Ide) Walker. Brother of Philip[3] and Mary[3] Walker.

      Children, * b. at Roxbury:

      1. *Martha*,[4] b. 11 June 1706.
      2. *Noah*, b. 18 Jan. 1708; d. at Roxbury 4 Apr. 1788, in his 80th year.
      3. *Mary*, b. 4 Aug. 1712; d. 1 Sept. 1714.
      4. *Mary*, b. 6 Mar. 1715.
      5. *Samuel*, b. 26 Aug. 1717; d. before 1765; m. at Roxbury, 21 Mar. 1744/5, Elizabeth Ruggles.
      6. *Elizabeth*, b. 16 Jan. 1719/20.
      7. *Susanna*, b. 12 Oct. 1723.
      8. *Patience* (twin), b. 16 May 1726; d. 7 Sept. 1744.
      9. *Thankful* (twin), b. 16 May 1726; d. 27 Oct. 1730.
      10. *John*, b. 22 Dec. 1729; d. 23 July 1731.

   vii. DANIEL, elected surveyor of highways at Rehoboth 26 Mar. 1722, b. 18 Mar. 1682; d. 20 Mar. 1754; m. at Rehoboth, 12 Nov. 1706, ABIGAIL[5] CARPENTER, b. 15 Apr. 1687, d. 15 Jan. 1781, in her 94th year, daughter of William[4] and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter.

      Children b. at Rehoboth:

      1. *Abigail*,[4] b. 14 Sept. 1707; m. at Rehoboth, 28 Dec. 1732, John[4] Newman, of Attleborough, b. at Rehoboth 8 Dec. 1706, d. there 9 July 1748, son of David[3] and Hannah (Kendrick) Newman; m. (2) at Rehoboth, 8 Dec. 1757, as his second wife, Noah[3] Saben, b. at Rehoboth 24 Feb. 1691/2, son of James[2] Sabin. Noah[3] Saben's first wife, Ruth Walker, d. at Rehoboth 3 Sept. 1757. Children (surname *Newman*), prob. b. at Rehoboth: (1) Sarah, m. at Rehoboth, 1 Oct. 1761, Oliver Bucklin. (2) Lydia, m. at Rehoboth, 22 Dec. 1768, Capt. Nathaniel Ide. [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. XXXIV, p. 193.] (3) John (posthumous) [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. XIII, p. 234], b. at Rehoboth 22 Sept. 1748; d. there 13 Dec. 1775; m. at Rehoboth, 22 Dec. 1768, Chloe Gill.

* Printed *Roxbury Vital Records.*

2. *Susanne*, b. 18 Aug. 1709.
3. *Daniel*, b. 10 Feb. 1710/11; d. 24 May 1740; m. 8 Apr. 1736 Sarah Hunt. Children, b. at Rehoboth: (1) David,[5] b. 25 Mar. 1737; d. young. (2) David, b. 20 Oct. 1739.
4. *David*, b. 15 Oct. 1714; d. 18 Jan. 1732.
5. *Mary*, b. 11 Jan. 1716/17; m. at Rehoboth, 27 Oct. 1737, Noah[4] Saben, b. at Rehoboth 28 Oct. 1714, son of Noah[3] and Ruth (Walker) Saben [father and son married sisters]. Children (surname *Saben*), b. at Rehoboth; (1) Noah, b. 4 Oct. 1738; d. young. (2) Sarah, b. 21 July 1740. (3) John, b. 20 May 1743. (4) Molly, b. 8 July 1745. (5) Daniel, b. 3 Jan. 1747/8. (6) Noah, b. 16 Apr. 1750. (7) Abigail, b. 27 Apr. 1752. (8) Lydia, b. 22 June 1754. (9) Hannah, b. 25 June 1756; d. young. (10) Hannah, b. 21 July 1758.
6. *Noah*, b. 12 Mar. 1723/4; d. 28 Mar. 1729.
7. *Lydia*, b. 17 Jan. 1726/7; d. 6 Jan. 1754.
8. Hannah, b. 23 Feb. 1728/9; d. 17 May 1787; m. at Attleborough, 3 Mar. 1753, Elijah Kent. Children * (surname *Kent*), b. at Attleborough: (1) Remember, b. 7 Jan. 1754; d. 7 Apr. 1822; he then of Rehoboth m. at Attleborough, 1 Nov. 1781, Lucy Ide. (2) Lydia, b. 16 Mar. 1756. (3) Hannah, b. 12 Sept. 1759. (4) Hannah, b. 11 Aug. 1769.

viii. NATHANIEL, b. 9 Feb. 1683; buried 24 Feb. 1683.

ix. DAVID, b. 7 Feb. 1684; d. *s.p.* Living with his uncle Ensign Thomas Read in 1695.

x. SUSANNA, b. 20 June 1687. The administrators of her father's estate in their account in 1694 say: "Giuen with the youngest child of John Perren, Senr; being about six years old when disposed of" —£2/00. She and brother Samuel were given one half of their father's house by the Commissioners in 1694.

3. ABRAHAM[2] PERRIN (*John*[1]), born at Rehoboth 1 Mar. 1647, buried there 15 May 1694. He married at Rehoboth, 27 Dec. 1677, SARAH[3] WALKER, born at Rehoboth 16 Feb. 1657, buried there 2 Aug. 1693, daughter of Philip[2] and Jane[2] Metcalf (daughter of Michael[1] Metcalf) of Dedham.

Bliss in his *History of Rehoboth* on page 117 states that "wid Abraham Peren" contributed £14/02/00 to sustain King Philip's War. The original record reads "Wid & Abraham Peren". Bliss left out the "&" † sign in copying. This was a joint contribution, and the widow mentioned was Abraham[2]'s mother Anna, who was buried at Rehoboth 11 Mar. 1688–9.

The following is an extract of all there is in the original Rehoboth town records concerning Abraham[2] Perrin:

In 1674 he received 12s from the town for one journey to court.‡ On 26 Jan. 1676 "Wid & Abra Peren" listed as having advanced £14/02/00 for defence in King Philip's War, and he, personally, with having advanced 10s for soldiers' clothing. On 6 May 1678 he and brother John[2] were listed in the town rate for 7s 1d. He registered his cattle ear mark on

* Printed *Attleboro Vital Records*.

† This error of Bliss in copying this record has bothered the genealogists for the last 100 years for the reason that Abraham[2] Perrin didn't die until 1694 and there was clearly no widow Abraham Perrin in Rehoboth at the time of King Philip's War.

‡ He was probably elected juryman previous to this time.

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* This is the first time in the
† Samuel[3] Walker was app
Abraham[2] Perrin's estate. In
his various military ranks. O
tember 1702, when 47 years old.

9 June 1678, and this ear mark was taken up on 12 Apr. 1713 by his son Isaac[3] Perrin.* In 1678 there was due to him and brother John[2] £2/09/08 for work about the meeting house. Elected constable 26 Aug. 1678, he gave in his constable's account to the townsmen 25 Dec. 1679.

The town in 1680 paid him 2s for burning the woods. He and his brother John[2] owed the town 2s 1d in 1681. He contributed, 8 Sept. 1689, 4s towards the present expedition against the Indians [King William's War]; and he was elected juryman 16 May 1690. On 14 July 1690 he advanced 5s 6d for "Cannady Expedition" [King William's War]. He was elected grand juryman 12 May 1691; this year the town paid him 10s for four days going to Bristol. On 12 July 1692 he was again elected grand juryman. He and brother John were mentioned on 19 Dec. 1692 in a fence layout. In 1692/3 the town paid him 12s 6d for five days going to Bristol, and later in 1693 the town paid him 7s 6d for three days going to Bristol. He was chosen surveyor of the highways in 1693.

At a Rehoboth Town Meeting held 27 July 1694 "Nathaniel Perry was chosen Surveyor of the Highways in place of Abraham Perin lately deceased" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 63].

On 28 May 1694 the court commissioned Samuel Peck, William Carpenter, Thomas Read, Samuel Walker and Nicholas Ide, all of Rehoboth, to make a division "of lands & other Estate of Abraham Peren Late of Rehoboth Deceased unto the Children that are Surveighing". The division was made 2 May 1695 among the following children: "To Isaak Peren, only son, the dwelling house & the one half of barne and house lot with additions lately purchased to it, £50/08; land both upland swampe & meadow ground on both sides of Myle Run, £9/00; land in the second division, £2/00; 3¼ acres of salt meadow at the 100 acre meadow, £12/00; fifty pounds estate of commonage in the old lands of the town of Rehoboth & an eight part of a share of the undivided land in the North Purchase, £3/00; a small gun & a sworde, £2/05; a bible & psalme booke, 4s; clothes, 3s. Total Sume, £80/00". To Sarah Peren, eldest daughter; to Ann Peren, second daughter; and to Ruth Peren, youngest daughter. [*Original Bristol County Probate File for Abraham Peren*, 1695. This file was not copied into the Record Book].

On 7 May 1695 Thomas Read and Samuel Walker brought in a bill for expenditure in the management of the estate, including: "to the doctors for phisicke for the sicke, 16s"; "to Leftenant Walker † for a week's work tending the sicke, 12s";

* This is the first time in the Rehoboth records that the name is spelled "Perrin".

† Samuel[3] Walker was appointed by the Court one of the men to settle his brother-in-law's Abraham[2] Perrin's estate. In the record of this settlement is the evidence which definitely settles his various military ranks. On 7 May 1695, when 40 years old, he is called "Leftenant"; in September 1702, when 47 years old, he is called "Samual"; on 13 Apr. 1708, when 53 years old, he is called

"paid to others for helpe tending the sicke, 11s"; "paid for two coffins & digging two graves, 11s–07d"; "paid for two girls, Tending & Diet, one five weeks & and the other 18 weeks, £2/06"; "for diet and tending the youngest child one year untill the 25th of May 1695, £7"; "for sugar for the sicke . . . and yeale for the sicke . . ." [*Original Bristol County Probate File for Abraham Perrin*, 1695].

The inventory of the estate of Abraham Perin late of Rehoboth, taken 24 May 1694 by Samuel Peck, William Carpenter and Nicholas Ide, was sworn to 7 Aug. 1694 before John Saffin, Proba^r, by Thos. Read and Sam^ll Walker administrators of the estate. Amount £230/ 14/06. Entered the same day [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 84].

Children born at Rehoboth:

i. SARAH[3] (twin), b. 11 Oct. 1679; living unm. in 1702.
Her aunt Mary[3] Walker by will, dated 15 May 1694, bequeathed Sarah her Bible.
On the second Tuesday of September 1702, Samuel[3] Walker, of Rehoboth petitioned the court "setting forth that Sarah Perrin, Daughter of Abraham Perrin of Rehoboth, deceased, hath lived with him, the said Petitioner for the space of ten years and hath been a charge to him . . . being not able to manage her affairs". The court granted him permission to sell her small estate to reimburse himself [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. III, p. 69].

ii. REBECKAH (twin), b. 11 Oct. 1679; d. 14 Oct. 1679.

iii. ELIZABETH, b. 3 Dec. 168–; buried 14 May 1694.

iv. ABRAHAM, b. 3 Apr. 1684; buried 30 May 1694. In his aunt Mary[3] Walker's will, dated 15 May 1694, he is bequeathed a book, "Secret Thoughts in Dying Times".

v. ANNE, b. 18 Mar. 1685/6; living unm. in 1708.
In her aunt Mary[3] Walker's will, dated 15 May, she is bequeathed a book entitled, "Cordial Comforts". On 25 Feb. 1705/6 Anne Perrin, daughter of Abraham, late of Rehoboth, deceased, acknowledged receipt of £14/5/6 from Thomas Read and Nathaniel Read, "being that part of my portion which my Unkle Ensign Thomas Read, administrator to my sd father's estate was to pay me when I came to the age of eighteen years" [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. III, p. 117].
On 13 Apr. 1708, Anne and Ruth Perrin acknowledged receipt "of our Guardian Cornet Samuel Walker of Rehoboth . . . the sum of four score and five pounds . . . it being in full for all that part of our father Abraham Perrin's estate, late of Rehoboth, deceased, belonging unto us; and also all that part and portion that belongs to us of our grandmother Jane Polley's estate, late of Roxbury, deceased; said estate being in Rehoboth" [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. III, p. 69].

vi. RUTH, b. 39 Mar. 1688; m. (intention recorded at Rehoboth, 9 July 1709) SAMUEL PAINE, of Woodstock, Conn.

vii. ISAAC, b. 2 July 1690; d. 28 Nov. 1761; m. at Rehoboth, 17 June 1714, SUSANNA GYE of Rehoboth, d. there 25 Oct. 1732.
On 29 Dec. 1711, Isaac Perrin acknowledged receipt from his

"Cornet"; on 29 Dec. 1711, when 56 years old, he is called "Captain". He died the following year and his stone reads: "Here lies the body of Capt^n Samuel Walker aged 57 years died Aug. 12, 1712". It has been stated that Samuel[3] Walker's son Samuel,[4] was the Cornet in 1708, but this record disproves it. In the appraisal of Capt. Walker's estate mention is made of "his Trooping Horse & Furniture belonging to him".

[*] Printed in

guardian Capt. Samuel Walker, of Rehoboth, for £80 estate, part of the estate of his father, Abraham Perrin late of Rehoboth, deceased; also "from the estate of his grandmother, Jane Polley, deceased, late of Roxbury, said estate being at Rehoboth" [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. III, p. 71].

Children born at Rehoboth:

1. *Susanna*,[4] b. 7 Oct. 1716; m. at Rehoboth, 29 June 1732, Ebenezer[5] Carpenter, farmer, b. 21 July 1708, son of James[5] and Grace (Palmer) Carpenter.
2. *Sarah*, b. 1 Mar. 1717/18; d. 23 Jan. 1731/2.
3. *Isaac*, b. 7 Oct. 1721; [?] m. at Rehoboth, 31 Mar. 1774, Sarah Eddy.
4. *Abraham*, b. 1 Dec. 1722.
5. *Anne*, b. 1 Mar. 1727.
6. *Elizabeth*, b. 12 Mar. 1729/30; will proved 1 Jan. 1782; m. at Rehoboth, 2 Mar. 1757, Oliver[5] Walker, b. 19 Apr. 1732, d. 6 Apr. 1778, son of Philip[4] and Mary (Chard) Walker.

viii. JACOB, b. 24 Aug. 1692; buried 25 Aug. 1692.

4. JOHN[3] PERRIN (*John*,[2] *John*[1]), born at Rehoboth 12 Oct. 1668, buried there 6 May 1694. He married, probably about 1691, SARAH ———. A Sarah Perren, widow, was married at Rehoboth, 21 Sept. 1742, to Samuel Knox, both of Rehoboth, by Rev. John Greenwood.

The inventory of the estate of "John Peren late of Rehoboth, dec'd", taken 23 May 1694 by Sam[ll] Peck, Thomas Read and William Carpenter, was sworn to at Rehoboth 28 May 1694 by Sarah Peren widow of said John Peren, before John Saffin Probat[r]. Amount £145/15/00, plus a "Steel trap" appraised at 12s. Recorded 30 May 1694 by Jn° Cary Register [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 81].

An account of the widow Sarah Peren, relict and administratrix of estate of John Peren Jun[r], late of Rehoboth, for debts and charges, shows—Items: to James Sabin; "to the Docter for phifick for her hufband £1/00"; "to Mehetable Peren our maide for wages £2/11"; "to Rebecca Polley the maide for wages 8s"; "to John Titus for Cart wheels & Barrills"; to Jarrett Ingraham; "to my father Perens Eftat Due"; to William Carpenter about division of the estate; to Sam[ll] Peck same; to Ensign Read same; "Due Vpon a Bill to the town Committee toward the Settlement of m[r] Greenwood". "A Steel Trape Since Come to Light to be now aded the Inuentory". Sarah Peren relict of John Peren Jun[r] late of Rehoboth made oath that the above was a true account of the debts, total £12/01, paid out of the estate of her said late husband, before John Saffin, Prob[r], at Bristol, 7 Aug. 1694. Entered 8 Aug. 1694 [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, p. 94].

On 28 May 1694, Jn° Saffin, Judge of Probate at Bristol, commissioned Samuel Peck, William Carpenter, Thomas Read, Sam[ll] Walker, and Nicholas Ide, all of Rehoboth, to make a division * of the lands that were in partnership between Jn° Peren Sen[r], Jn° Peren Jun[r] and Abraham Peren all

* Printed in more detail in the REGISTER, vol. LXII, p. 348.

late of Rehoboth dec'd. On 12 June 1694 they divided the meadow between the meadows of the heirs of Sam[ll] Carpent[r] and John Smith, upon the ten mile River, and cast lots, "& the heirs of John Peren Sen[r]: fell Vp stream & the heires of Abraham Peren Down Stream"; land near m[r] Browns Pond; five small parcels in which the heirs of John Peren Sen[r] fell upon the southward side next to Cap[t] Saunder's land, and heirs of Abraham Peren next to James Sabin's land.

On 16 June 1694 they divided salt meadow lying between the meadow of Samuel Millard and Timothy Ide; a piece of salt meadow between the meadows of Jn° Fitch and Richard Bowen Sen[r]; an upland lot lying on both sides of the Rocky River at a place called Zachariah's pen; and a lot in the North Purchased lands near Diomon Hill, divided across the run that comes out of Buckland's meadow.

On 19 July 1694 they divided a lot in Wachamoket lying between the lands laid out to "Decon Newman" and "Decon Walker" and the meadow and the swamp on both sides of the mile Run. On 20 July 1694, they divided land at the end of their house lots; land in "Mantums Neck" of which the southern end next to "George kinriks' lot fell to the heirs of John Peren Sen[r]; also, a strip of meadow in Mantums Neck".

On 16 June 1694, they divided between the heirs of Abraham Peren and the widow and heir of John Peren Jun[r], upland on the east side of the mile Run, of which the northernmost side next m[r] Sweetings fell to the heirs of Abraham Peren; salt marsh adjoining the upland in the New Meadow Neck; also, two small lots of fresh meadow in Bushy Meadow "& laid to Abraham Perens heirs that lot that is Adjoyning to their own w[ch] was firft Decon walkers".

On 20 July 1694, they divided between the heirs of John Peren Sen[r] and the widow and heir of John Peren Jun[r] the house lot being eight acres "& the Diuiding line is from the middle of the Leantoo Door of the Dwelling Houfe to an Aple tree markt"; also, one half the land at the end of the house lot. The same day they divided between the heirs of Abraham Peren and the widow and heir of John Peren, Jr., an eight acre lot in the second division, adjoining to the "Schole mafters lott"; also, "fresh mead in Rose meadow". Said division dated 3 Aug. 1694, and signed by the five commissioners of whom Thomas Read, Samuel Walker, and Nicholas Ide made oath to the same, 7 Aug. 1694, before Jn° Saffin Proba[r]: who allowed the same, and ordered it to be recorded, which was done the same day by John Cary Regist[rm] [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 97–9].

Child, born at Rehoboth:

5 i. JOHN.[4]

5. JOHN[4] PERRIN (*John*,[3] *John*,[2] *John*[1]), born at Rehoboth 6 Mar. 1692/3, died there 28 Feb. 1731/2. He married at Rehoboth,

in October 1716, RACHAEL[2] IDE, born at Rehoboth 28 May 1696, died there 26 Dec. 1780, daughter of Capt. Timothy[3] and Elizabeth[3] (Cooper) Ide.

Rachael Ide was a twin sister of Experience who married Thomas Lindley at Rehoboth, 9 May 1717. Widow Rachael Perren was married secondly, at Rehoboth, by Rev. John Greenwood, 5 July 1738, to Edward Glover, of Rehoboth, who was elected grand juryman there 2 July 1722.

On 21 Dec. 1742, Capt. Daniel Carpenter, Capt. Benjamin Brown, Mr. Samuel Mason, Mr. John Humphrey, and Mr. Ephraim Carpenter were appointed by the court to divide the "Real and Personal Estate of Mr. John Perrin late of Rehoboth Deceased Intestate". On 28 December the estate was divided among the following heirs: Rachael, late widow of the deceased, now the wife of Mr. Edward Glover; John, eldest son; Ezra, second son; Timothy, third son; Jesse, youngest son; Rachel, eldest daughter; Elizabeth, youngest daughter [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. X, p. 254].

On 21 Dec. 1742, Mr. Edward Glover of Rehoboth, yeoman, was appointed guardian of Timothy, Jesse, and Elizabeth, all above the age of fourteen years, children of John Perrin late of Rehoboth, deceased [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. X, p. 213].

Will of Edward Glover of Rehoboth, yeoman, dated 7 September, probated 1 Dec. 1747, mentions his mother Elizabeth Moulton; "Church of Christ" at Rehoboth: "my well Beloved Nephews, children of Nathan Peck of Rehoboth, deceased; wife Rachel Glover" [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. XI, p. 375].

The Will of [Capt.] Timothy[3] Ide of Rehoboth, yeoman, dated 8 Apr. 1732, and proven 20 May 1735 [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. II, p. 236], mentions: Wife, Elizabeth; Eldest son Timothy Ide; ". . . one half of my nineteen acre Lott lying in Watchamoket Neck that was laid out to my father Nicholas[2] Ide. . . . Likewise a Six Acre Lott, Lying in the General field that was my Grandfather Thomas Cooper's; Likewise the one half of the Saw Mill and Grist Mill standing near my house"; "my four grandchildren, viz.: the children of my son Josiah Ide, Late Deceased, that is to Say, Daniel, Josiah, Elizabeth & Mary Ide"; son, Daniel Ide; Daughter Elizabeth Read, wife of Daniel Read; Mary Read, wife of Ezekial Read; Sarah Carpenter, wife of Ezekial Carpenter, and Rachel Perrin; daughter Experience Lindley, wife of Thomas Lindley, £30/20 in a year, and £29 at discretion of Executors"; . . . "the Reason why I leave the time of payment of the Twenty Nine Pounds to the discretion of my Executors is because my Son in Law Lindley Proves such a bad husband that I would prevent its Coming into his hands and so spent without any profit to my Daughter for Whose use, benefit and comfort I intend it in my bequest". Sons

Timothy Ide and Daniel Ide, executors [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. II, p. 239].

Children born at Rehoboth:

i. JOHN,[5] b. 19 Mar. 1717/18; m. 15 Feb. 1742/3 ELIZABETH LYON, both of Rehoboth.
   Children, b. at Rehoboth:
   1. *Huldah*[6], b. 3 Dec. 1743.
   2. *Chloe*, b. 4 Dec. 1745.
   3. *John*, b. 20 Oct. 1747.

ii. EZRA, b. 6 Aug. 1720.

iii. RACHAEL, b. 18 Oct. 1722; m. (Rev. John Greenwood officiating) at Rehoboth, 15 Mar. 1743/4, JOSEPH WHITAKER of Rehoboth.

iv. TIMOTHY, b. 1 Oct. 1724.

v. JESSE, town clerk of Rehoboth (1762–1787), b. 24 Jan. 1726/7; m. at Rehoboth, 11 May 1749, RACHEL[5] IDE of Rehoboth, b. 2 Dec. 1730, daughter of Daniel[4] and Hannah[3] (Carpenter) Ide.
   Children b. at Rehoboth:
   1. *Lemuel*,[6] b. 21 Oct. 1749; d. 9 July 1822 near Connorsville, Ind.;* m. (1) at Rehoboth, 25 Nov. 1773, MARTHA NASH of Rehoboth.
      Lemuel Perin dropped one "r" from his name. He resided in North Adams, Mass., thence emigrated to Ohio and settled near Cincinnati.* Children, b. at Rehoboth: (1) John,[7] b. 18 Dec. 1774. (2) Rachel, b. 2 Mar. 1777. (3) Lucy, b. 26 Feb. 1779. (4) Hannah, b. 12 May 1782. (5) Samuel, father of Glover[8] Perin who wrote the *Genealogy of the Perin Family*, 1885 [p. 177], b. 23 Feb. 1785.
   2. *Daniel*, b. 12 June 1751; d. 7 Aug. 1751.
   3. *Molly*, b. 16 June 1753.
   4. *Jesse*, b. 18 Mar. 1756; m. Abigail ———. Children, b. at Rehoboth: (1) Calvin,[7] b. 28 Dec. 1780. (2) Nancy, b. 28 Aug. 1783. (3) Polly, b. 12 July 1786.
   5. *Daniel Ide*, b. 17 Mar. 1758; m. (intention entered at Rehoboth, 2 Apr. 1781) Nancy Burr of Providence, R. I. Children, b. at Providence:† (1) James,[7] b. 1 Oct. 1781. (2) Joseph, b. 20 Jan. 1785. (3) Nancy, b. 14 Feb. 1786.
   6. *Huldah*, b. 29 Apr. 1760; m. at Rehoboth, 12 Feb. 1781, Abner Wright of Rehoboth.
   7. *Glover*, b. 27 May 1762.
   8. *Edward*, b. 8 Sept. 1764; m. prob. abt. 1786 Lydia ———. Child, b. at Rehoboth: (1) Sarah[7], b. 3 May 1787.
   9. *Calvin*, b. 18 Sept. 1766.
   10. *Ezra*, b. 10 Aug. 1768; d. 25 Feb. 1769.
   11. *Jacob*, b. 7 Apr. 1770.
   12. *Asia*, b. 16 Aug. 1775.

vi. ELIZABETH, b. 17 Nov. 1728; d. 6 Aug. 1820; m. at Rehoboth, 16 Oct. 1750, CALEB[5] WALKER, b. 14 Feb. 1728/9; d. 4 Mar. 1753, son of Caleb[4] and Abigail (Dean) Walker; m. (2) at Rehoboth, 10 June 1756, JOSHUA SMITH.
   Children by first husband (surname *Walker*), b. at Rehoboth:
   1. *William*, b. 22 June 1751.
   2. *Caleb*, b. 5 Apr. 1753.
   Children by second husband (surname *Smith*), b. at Rehoboth:
   1. *Samuel*, b. 12 Mar. 1757.
   2. *Jesse*, b. 10 Feb. 1759.
   3. *Daniel*, b. 1 Sept. 1761.
   4. *Elizabeth*, b. 22 Feb. 1765.

vii. HULDAH, b. 2 Feb. 1730/1; d. 1 Jan. 1738/9.

* *Genealogy of the Perrin Family*, by Glover Perin, p. 73.

† In Rehoboth records the children are recorded as born at Providence, but there is no such entry in the Providence records.

(EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS to be continued)

EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By Richard LeBaron Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass.

[Continued from page 270]

Early Counterfeiting *

In the early days Rehoboth was a remarkable Town, totally different from any other town in either Plymouth Colony or in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with an independence of thought and action that was matched in no other place in either colony, due perhaps partly to the type of men who first founded the settlement, and partly to the fact of its proximity to the liberal Town of Providence on the one hand and on the other to its distance away from the somewhat liberal Town of Plymouth, and the less liberal Town of Boston. When first settled, Seekonk (Rehoboth) people considered themselves independent of either colony, and in the succeeding years really never lost that viewpoint.

Many things happened in early Rehoboth that could not have occurred in any other town. One of the best examples is perhaps the counterfeiting of public Bills of Credit that was carried on there uninterruptedly 226 years ago, from 1716 to 1723, a period of seven years.

During King William's War, and later, the colonies were burdened with the debts of financing the French and Indian Expeditions, and handicapped by the lack of a medium of exchange for general circulation. As a remedy, Massachusetts brought out the first issue of paper currency,† called public "Bills of Credit". These bills were crudely engraved, and as new issues successively followed one another the face value rapidly depreciated; and to make matters worse the bills were widely counterfeited throughout New England. Connecticut ‡ and Rhode Island, following the lead of Massachusetts with issues of their own, copied the phraseology and the style of the Massachusetts bills, § as will be seen from the illustrations shown in

* It must be remembered that the writer of this series of articles is writing a Documentary History of Rehoboth and that the articles in this present series of "Early Rehoboth Families and Events" are history. The history of a town is largely a history of the individual people in it, and without a knowledge of the personal history of the people, or genealogy as it is called, it would be impossible to write a scholarly Town history, few of which have ever been written. Therefore it follows that the more detail the historian has of the lives of the individual inhabitants, the clearer he can reconstruct what happened in a town two and three hundred years ago. For that reason it is necessary to search the court and all other records and to assemble and use every scrap of information found. Some of these facts, often from lack of knowledge, are never mentioned in family genealogies.

† Public Bills of Credit were first emitted by the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1690 to pay the soldiers returning from the expedition to Canada. The value of these bills declined almost immediately to 14s. to the pound sterling, and the issue was soon called in, to be followed by other issues which in total went far beyond all other colonies. The Colony of New York brought out its first issue in 1709; Colony of New Jersey, 1709; Colony of Rhode Island, 1710; Colony of Connecticut, [?] 1713; Colony of Pennsylvania, 1723.

‡ The writer is indebted to his friend Arthur Adams, Ph.D., F.S.A., for valuable research and help on the Colony of Connecticut Bills of Credit; and to Thompson R. Harlow, Esquire, of the Connecticut Historical Society.

§ The writer is indebted to Allyn B. Forbes, Esquire, of the Massachusetts Historical Society for valuable assistance in connection with the early public Bills of Credit of Massachusetts Bay.

EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By Horace Lefavor Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass.

(Continued from page 170)

EARLY CONTRAVENTIONS *

In the early days Rehoboth was a remarkable Town, totally different from any other town in either Plymouth Colony or in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with an independence of thought and action that was matched in no other place in either colony, due perhaps partly to the type of men who first founded the settlement, and partly to the fact of its proximity to the liberal Town of Providence on the one hand and on the other to its distance away from the somewhat liberal Town of Plymouth, and the less liberal Town of Boston. When first settled, Seekonk (Rehoboth) people considered themselves independent of either colony, and in the succeeding years really never lost that viewpoint.

Many things happened in early Rehoboth that could not have occurred in any other town. One of the best examples is perhaps that concerning the counterfeiting of public Bills of Credit that was carried on there uninterruptedly 220 years ago, from 1710 to 1723, a period of seven years.

During King William's War, and later, the colonies were burdened with the debts of financing the French and Indian Expeditions, and handicapped by the lack of a medium of exchange for general circulation. As a remedy, Massachusetts brought out the first issue of paper currency, called public "Bills of Credit". These bills were crudely engraved, and as new issues successively followed one another the face value rapidly depreciated, and to make matters worse the bills were widely counterfeited throughout New England. Connecticut and Rhode Island, following the lead of Massachusetts with issues of their own, copied the phraseology and the style of the Massachusetts bills, as will be seen from the illustrations shown in

* The author is indebted to Miss M. Porter, Curator of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for valuable research and help in the Colony of Connecticut Bills of Credit and to Theodore [illegible], Esq., of the Connecticut Historical Society.

this article. Most of the counterfeiting of these bills was done from copper plates, many of which were engraved in England and sent, or brought over,* to New England. The downfall of the majority of early Colonial counterfeiters was the discovery of the counterfeit plates, for the possession meant inevitably conviction. The extreme penalty † was cropped ears, and later, death.

All of these early public bills of credit were indented. Each had an ornamental head band with a different design for each denomination. When issued by the treasurer, the ornamental head band was irregularly cut with scissors. The upper part, the stub, bearing the number and denomination of the bill was retained in the treasurer's office, while the bill proper went into circulation. The object of this indented bill was to detect counterfeits. This simple device, several hundred years old, inherited from the old indented deed, showed up many a counterfeit that would otherwise have passed for a genuine bill. These indented bills were in use in Rhode Island until 1737 when the system was discontinued.

The court records of the counterfeiting activities at Rehoboth are far from complete,‡ and it must be clearly understood at the beginning of this article that there is no existing court record showing that the central figure and master mind, Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth, was ever convicted as a counterfeiter. She was in jail at Bristol, 15 Aug. 1723, awaiting trial at the next "Court of Assise & General Goal Delivery" on the charge of being "vehemently suspected to be guilty of making counterfeiting and Uttering the Bills of Public Credit of yet Several Gouvernments in New=England, Perticulery the Bills of his Maj^ties Province of the Massachusetts Bay and Colony of Road-Island". Nothing more is known of this case. All of the other court records we have are legally unproven charges. The main source of our knowledge of Rehoboth counterfeiting is the deposition of Nicholas Campe of Rehoboth, taken at the Newport Court in 1723. He tells of Nicholas Peck (Mary's brother) being in jail at Newport for passing a counterfeit £5/00 bill made by Mary at Rehoboth. The truth of this statement is proved by the discovery of the identical bill Nicholas passed, and by the 1716 court record of his acquittal. Campe's whole deposition is straightforward, and seems to have the ring of truth. This deposition and other court evidence, later given, and family genealogy, is the basis of the following sketch of the main character in the Rehoboth counterfeiting.

* "Jan^y 23, 1718/19, A notorious Counterfeiter of the New Twenty-shilling Bill is aprehended; had his plate made in London, and came over in Clark. The master dead, Ship is at Nantasket. He went to England on purpose to get it done". [Judge Samuel Sewall's Diary, 5 *Mass. Hist. Society Coll.*, vol. III, p. 210.]

† At a "Gen^ll court of Tryals and Gen^ll Goal Delivery" held at Newport, R. I., 26 Nov. 1718, Capt. Edward Greenman of Kingstown, yeoman, was convicted of counterfeiting and was "sentenced to sit in the Pillory and have two ears Cropt, *or*, pay a fine of £600/00 and give a bond of £700/00 for double damages and pay costs". He paid the fine. All these early sentences contained this word "*or*".

‡ The court papers shown in this article are all that could be found pertaining to Rehoboth counterfeiting in an exhaustive search made at the court at Newport, R. I., and at the courts at Taunton and Boston, Mass., and in the archives of both States. At Taunton the records of the Quarter Sessions Court for the County of Bristol from 1721 to 1724 are missing, and the records of the early court of General Trials and General Gaol Delivery for Bristol County are not known to be in existence.

The first record that we have of Mary[4] Peck, after that of her birth, is on 16 Feb. 1710/11, 231 years ago, when as a single woman of twenty-five she was living with her father and family at the "Sign of the Black Horse", her father's inn at Rehoboth. This was one of Rehoboth's six taverns called "common Inns, ale houses, or victualling houses" kept in the dwelling houses of the various licensees.

Joseph[3] Peck, Mary's father, was then 55 years old and his wife Elizabeth was 48 years old. The ages of the children were: Mary, 25 years; Joseph, 21 years; Nicholas, 18 years; Israel, 14 years; Stephen, 9 years; Lydia, 7 years and Margaret 5 years.

On 16 Feb. 1710/11 there came to Joseph Peck's Black Horse Inn, at Rehoboth, Mathew Wadkins, of Bristol, England, mariner, resident of Bristol [Mass.], John Goodson,* of Newport, clothier, and Martha Neele, of Swansea, and "asked for entertainment".

On 23 Feb. 1710/11 the Court of Sessions at Bristol issued a warrant for the arrest of the following persons:

> "on the complaint that Mathew Wadkins, of Bristol, England, Marriner, now resident in Bristol, & John Goodson, now resident in Newport, clothier, & Martha Neel, of Swansea, on 16th this int February came to the house of Joseph Peck, of Rehoboth, who keeps the Sign of the Black Horse, & Said that the Sd Goodson & Martha Neel were man & wife, sd Wadkins offering to Sd Peck & his wife that they were married and that he was at the wedding and saw them married at Rhode Island about two weeks before this time. So sd Goodson and Martha Neel went into bed together & lodged all night under pretex of being man and wife." [Court Papers, Taunton, Mass., *Sessions Court, April Term*, 1711.]

Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth deposed before Justice Nathaniel Paine, at Bristol, 27 Mar. 1710/11:

> "that on 16 February that year there came to my father's house Mr. Wadkins together with Mr. Goodson and Martha Neeles and asked for entertainment. Wadkins was asked if the other two were a married couple and he said that they were, and that he had been at their wedding about three weeks ago". She further testified that they went to bed and that she saw Goodson and Neeles together. Martha Neeles was present and she owned the above evidence to be true. [Court Papers, Taunton, Mass., *Sessions Court, April Term*, 1711.]

Mary[4] Peck married John[4] Butterworth twelve days after this affair occurred at her father's Inn, and had been married twenty-six days when she made her deposition at Bristol.

In 1716 Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth, thirty years of age, was living at Rehoboth with her husband, John Butterworth, Jr., then thirty-seven years of age. He was a skillful housewright, employing at least two carpenters to help him, and by the standard of the times had an income above the average, so that financially she was better situated than most of her young married friends. Throughout their married life, John Butterworth, Jr., was simply "Mary's husband". They had been married five years and had two children,

* John Goodson m. at Newport, 26 June 1711, Elizabeth[3] Pelham; dau. of Edward[2] and Freelove[2] (Arnold) Pelham, who was the dau. of Benedict[1] and Damaris[2] (Westcott) Arnold. Elizabeth Goodson m. (2) 11 Nov. 1719 Peter Coggeshall. On 25 Aug. 1711 Edward[2] Pelham and wife Freelove deeded land to dau. Elizabeth,[3] wife of John Goodson. [Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 149.]

John, four years old, and Elizabeth, three years old. Her third child was born three months after her brother Nicholas, twenty-three years old, was acquitted by the court and released from jail at Newport on the charge of passing a counterfeit [Mary's] £5/00 bill. Mary named this new baby Nicholas. She was the daughter of one of the most important and influential pioneer families in Rehoboth, and was related to most of the other first families; all of the important Town and Colony officers were her relatives.

Mary was an ambitious and aggressive business woman, ruling her house and apparently everyone she met. She was passionately fond of money, as is shown by the treatment of Daniel Hunt at the time he was arrested at Rehoboth and taken to Bristol for examination before Justice Byfield on the charge of passing a counterfeit bill [Mary's]. Israel Peck, her brother, wanted Mary to let Hunt have what good bills she had in the house in order that he might make as "Great an appearance as he could before Col. Byfield". Mary refused, fearing that Hunt would keep the good bills and not return them, so Israel and Nicholas Peck let Hunt have what good bills they had for his appearance. So far as Mary was concerned this counterfeiting was strictly a business. She had sold the bills to Hunt, made her profit on the transaction and he had to pass them to make his. If he got caught, that was his affair, not hers. She was always in the background; if anyone got into trouble or lost money, it was not Mary.

What started this young married woman on a career of counterfeiting will never be known, but start she did. The taverns seemed to be easy places for passing counterfeit bills, and perhaps what she saw at the "Sign of the Black Horse" gave her the idea. She had at least one other relative operating a tavern. Entering what was exclusively a man's field, she became so successful that she was probably the biggest single counterfeiter in New England.

Before making up her mind to go into this new way of making easy money, Mary apparently studied the situation carefully and found that the counterfeit money in circulation was being made from engraved counterfeit copper plates, some of which were not very faithful reproductions of the genuine bills, most of which were badly printed. She also saw men constantly caught with counterfeit plates in their possession, and noted that the Courts usually sentenced them as counterfeiters. So, being the clever woman she was, she invented an unique way of making these bills with a pen* without the use of the fatal copper plates. Her method was ingenious, and it would be interesting to know how she came to think of it. Under her system clever pen work would produce a bill that was almost a perfect facsimile of the genuine and that would oftentimes be accepted in preference to a genuine bill that would be con-

* In the Greenman counterfeiting trial at Newport, Rhode Island, 14 Oct. 1718, Joseph Mumford testified that in 1713 Silas Greenman of Kingstown, Rhode Island, showed him either a 3s or a 3s 6d counterfeit Massachusetts bill that he had made in the house of his father, Capt. Greenman, at Kingstown, "in the chamber where he weaved & that he shut the dore & that he drew it with his pen". Greenman told Mumford that "he would not put one [of these bills] away for Ten

sidered a counterfeit.† Others had attempted to make complete bills with a pen by putting the bill against glass with a piece of paper over it and tracing by hand. This was not very successful. This was the way the copper plate counterfeiters had to put the signatures on their bills after they were printed.

Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth's kitchen was her workshop. With her babies around her, and with the new Bill of Public Credit she wished to duplicate on the kitchen table, she went to work. The operation is described by Nicholas Campe, one of her principal counterfeit passers: "She Layed a peas of fine water starched musoline upon them [the genuine bill] and So Pucked out the Letters upon Said musoline & then Layed the musoline upon a clean Peas of Paper and so made ye Impression of the Letters by the Letters Pucked out on the musoline". Campe, however, doesn't describe the whole process, which consisted of first lightly passing a hot flat iron over the damp starched muslin, causing it to pick up the printing from the new bill, and then ironing the muslin hard to transfer ‡ this picked up printing to the blank piece of paper which was to be the counterfeit bill. She then threw the piece of muslin into the fireplace and the "plate" was destroyed. Then with a fine crow quill pen she carefully traced out the letters on the new bill. She afterwards went over the letters again imitating carefully the thickness of the lines on the original bill, and at no time having in her possession

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Thousand Worlds". Silas Greenman was convicted, however, in 1718, five years later, for copper plate counterfeiting. [*General Court of Trials, Newport County* (1671–1724), File Paper No. 6.]

About 1740, some seventeen years after Mary Butterworth was counterfeiting at Rehoboth, there was a woman at Tivertown, Rhode Island, who supported her whole family by imitating a bill of credit with her pen, as she needed money, and having her boy pass it. Her undoing came when she gave a bill to her no-good brother to pass. He got drunk and told all about how the bill was made. Also, there was another woman in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, who made counterfeit bills with a pen and was caught. She was brought to Providence, Rhode Island, where she was to have her ears clipped by the sheriff after a stand in the pillory in front of the Old Colony House. Neither one of these two women counterfeiters lasted long. The writer is indebted to Horace G. Belcher, Esquire, of Lakewood, Rhode Island, for calling his attention to these two cases. The writer has been unable to find the original court records.

† On 2 May 1728 James Franklin (brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin), of Newport, R. I., printer, addressed a letter to Governor Jenks and the Rhode Island General Assembly relating to the method of printing bills—he had a process of printing from dies that he wanted adopted. He explained how the printing was done by giving "the Reasons why our Bills of Credit, as they are now printed upon Copper Plates cannot be secure from being Counterfeited. . . . That a Bill Printed upon a Copper Plate is so much like the Stroke of a Pen, and the Ink lying but upon the Surface of the Paper not having so deep an impression as by the Common Way of Printing Bills of Small Denominations have by our common Writing Ink been made larger, and even whole Bills been wrote out so as to Pass many Hands without Discovery . . . that more Ink being laid upon a Copper Plate for one Bill than another, makes not only an Inequality in the Color of the Bills printed from the same Plate, some being very pale and others very Dark, but in the Dark Ones the Letters appear fuller than in the pale, and the Extream park or Flourishes of every Letter came off on the Paper, to the full extent of the Strokes of the Engraver on the Plate, when in the Pale Bills, the Extream Park of many Letters do not appear at all, which makes a Manifest Difference in their Shape; insomuch That Persons unacquainted with Printing, and not knowing the reason of this Difference, very often Mistake the true Bills for false, and the false for true; as it now happens with the Ten Shilling Bills of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; there being a Counterfeit Plate of that Denomination. The Letter (e) in the word Province being most taken notice of, the true Bills are taken for false, because the Flourish at the Bottom of the (e) does not Appear at all in the Pale Bills, and in the Dark it comes off full and plain. . . . By this means there being a Manifest Difference in the true Bills, tho' taken from the same Plate, a small difference in the false from the true, is not much taken Notice of". [*Rhode Island State Archives*, Petitions, vol. I.]

‡ The writer has tried this method of transfer and it works perfectly, making a surprisingly good reproduction. An expert penman would have little difficulty in tracing over the writing and making a facsimile so perfect that it would probably defy detection.

anything more incriminating than a small piece of starched muslin and a small piece of paper that at a moment's notice could be thrown into the fireplace and destroyed.

Besides being an inventor, a skillful workwoman and a clever saleswoman, she was also a superior organizer, developing a tight little kitchen printery employing her three brothers, Nicholas, Israel and Stephen, and the wife of Nicholas, Hannah Peck, who was also a cousin; all strictly a family affair consisting of five members of the Peck family over which Mary, the master craftswoman, ruled supreme. Israel's job was to make the crow quill pens. He was her most important assistant, for it took an expert to make a perfect pen, fine, medium and coarse, out of the quill of a crow's feather, and without perfect pens Mary's skill was useless. Israel also specialized on filling in the background of the bill, but was never good enough to completely finish a bill. Stephen had a try at making two bills, but they were unsatisfactory to Mary, and she burned them. Nothing more is heard about Stephen. Nicholas was the first of the group caught passing one of her counterfeit bills, and was arrested at Newport, but was acquitted by the Court in September 1716. Business was growing, and Mary taught her sister-in-law and cousin Hannah, who soon became proficient and "could make them as well as herself" (Mary). She needed more apprentices and tried to get Nicholas Campe's wife—always looking for women to do the pen work.

In the organization of her sales department she was equally proficient. We know the names of eight of her agents, all Rehoboth people, and there were probably many more. Those we know of were her husband's two hired men, Hugh Betties and Arthur Noble; Daniel Smith, Deputy Sheriff and Innkeeper; two of the Chaffee family, Christian names unknown; Nicholas Campe, and his sister, Christian name unknown. Of the twelve people involved the court records show only two, Nicholas Peck and Arthur Noble, brought to trial, and these at Newport and both acquitted.

Her rates for counterfeits were high,* but it was evidently quality work and she could get the price. Each £5/00 counterfeit bill she made she sold for £2/10 in genuine bills, just half price. Before September 1716 she was well launched on her counterfeiting career, for at that time she had in stock eighteen or twenty counterfeit £5/00 Colony of Rhode Island bills, all of which "passed cleen". She soon enlarged her line of counterfeits to eight bills, which included: Province of Massachusetts Bay, £5/00, £3/00 and 40s; Colony of Rhode Island, £5/00, £3/00, 20s and 10s; and Colony of Connecticut £5/00, expanding her activities to cover three colonies.

From 1716 to 1723 she apparently enjoyed a peaceful business turning out bills so perfect that they defied detection. This flood of perfect counterfeits coming out of Rehoboth couldn't continue for-

* Again she demonstrated her cleverness by selling her bills for half price, while at about the same time at Newport, in 1718, the Greenmans were selling their plate counterfeits at a £100/00 worth for £20/00 in genuine bills.

ever without being noticed. In September 1722 the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bristol issued a warrant against one of its own judges, Mr. Daniel Smith, Esquire, of Rehoboth, for the search of his house, and several others, for counterfeit "plates for making Province Bills". This shows how tight mouthed Rehoboth was and also the excellence of Mary's work, to have the authorities think that the Rehoboth counterfeits were made from *plates*.

Nothing more is heard of Rehoboth Counterfeiting until 15 Aug. 1723, when three deputy sheriffs arrived at Rehoboth with warrants for the arrest of John Butterworth, Jr., and his wife, Mary, Israel Peck, Nicholas Peck and his wife, Hannah, Daniel Hunt and Hugh Beatties, John Butterworth's hired carpenter. Mary was held in jail for appearance at the next session of the "Court of Assise & General Gaol Delivery" to be held at Bristol. Hannah was put under bond of £50/00 to appear at the same court, and Nicholas Campe's wife, who was summoned, was put under bond of £20/00 to appear at the same court as a crown witness to testify in his Majesty's behalf against the rest. The men arrested were put under bond of £50/00 each to appear at Col. Byfield's house the following day for further examination. They were all probably released for lack of evidence * against them. Nothing more is known about it, but nothing much could have happened, for the following July the same court granted two of the men, Daniel Smith and Hugh Betties, tavern licenses at Rehoboth. As for Mary and Hannah, nothing more is known about the case, but the chances are that they were also finally acquitted for

* This difficulty of convicting even known counterfeiters probably cannot be better illustrated than by the Newport, Rhode Island, case where the court with the original signed Articles of Agreement of a "Companie" of five persons, especially organized and bound together to counterfeit the Colony bills of public credit, were able to convict only two out of the company of five. No other similar document is known. The following is an abstract:

"On 7 Jan. 1728/9 [Newport] in y^e^ 2^d^ year of y^e^ reign of George the Second. . Whereas we, Nicholas Oatis, Samuel Hallet and David Richards have unanimously joined in a firm League and Contract to use our best endeavors in our respective places to make and put off, without discovery a quantity of paper money . . . none shall put off, or cause to put off, above 20s per week . . . without consent of all concerned . . . no one shall lay any claims to the plate and other materials thereunto belonging, and each of us shall have an equal share or part therein, neither shall they be disposed of. . . . We Nicholas Oatis and Samuel Hallet oblige and bind ourselves jointly and severally to print and put off all y^e^ bills we make y^t^ the Companie shall judge passable. I David Richards oblige myself to use my utmost skill to sign all that is made. . . . God save y^e^ King, prosper our progress herein, and keep us from all traitors . . . then each and every one of us taking y^e^ Bible in our hands swore by the contents thereof, to observe these Articles of Agreement and fulfil y^e^ same."

These articles of agreement were also signed in a post script on 23 January by Joanna, wife of Nicholas Otis, and Hannah, wife of Samuel Hallet. All were later tried at Newport and all acquitted except Nicholas Otis, who was found guilty and fined £150/00, and his wife Joanna found guilty and fined £50/00. On Monday, 28 Apr. 1729, Nicholas Otis stood in the pillory and had his ears clipt for making money. This was the second clipping in the history of the colony; all the rest had paid the fines. His wife Joanna's fine was paid by her relatives. The writer is indebted to Mrs. Frank B. Fox of Rehoboth, Mass., for calling his attention to this document.

The difficulty of the authorities in getting the full coöperation of the public in the conviction of counterfeiters is further shown by the affair that happened at Little Rest, some forty years later, when on the night of 3 Oct. 1770 townsmen in disguise broke open his Majesty's jail in Kings County, Rhode Island, liberated the prisoners and provided them with horses for their escape. Most of the escaped prisoners were counterfeiters, one of whom, Samuel[3] Casey, the noted silversmith, was under sentence of death. The Rhode Island General Assembly offered a reward of £50/00 for Casey's capture (*Rhode Island Colonial Records*, vol. VII, p. 22), but nothing more was ever heard of him. He was the son of Samuel[2] and Dorcas (Ellis) Casey and was probably born at Newport, R. I., about 1724. Cf. *The Silversmiths of Little Rest*, Kingstown, 1928, by William Davis Miller.

lack of evidence, unless they confessed, and it does not take a court record to tell us that Mary probably *did not confess.*

The more we study the life of Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth, the more apparent it is that she was the cleverest counterfeiter of her time. Certainly in all New England there is no record of any other man or woman counterfeiter at this period who ever continued operations for seven years without being convicted and sentenced. She started counterfeiting the Colony of Rhode Island £5/00 Bill of Public Credit, first bank, issue of 5 July 1715. Rhode Island was soon swamped with counterfeits of this bill and was obliged to withdraw the issue, possibly largely due to this young Rehoboth housewife. Her counterfeits were distributed throughout three colonies, and the sum total will never be known. So early as September 1716 we know that she had a stock of eighteen or twenty £5/00 bills. One of her eight known passers, Nicholas Campe, admitted having himself passed about £300/00, which, with other figures, brings the known total upwards of £400/00. It would seem that she must have made considerably more than £1,000/00 in counterfeits. This was a substantial amount when it is remembered that the Town of Providence's proportion of a Rhode Island issue was only about £5,000/00. The only slip she ever made was in telling Nicholas Campe too much about her business, but he was her best customer and perhaps that was the reason. Nevertheless, his repeating at Newport what she had told him ended her counterfeiting career.

Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth of Rehoboth was a remarkable woman and certainly ranks among the "Famous Women" of New England. Besides her counterfeiting activities, she raised seven children, the last twins born in 1725. She died of old age in 1775 in her 89th year, and her husband died of old age in 1771 in his 93rd year.

To the historian this Rehoboth counterfeiting is of chief value in throwing light on the economic, social and political history of the 1716 to 1723 period that is obtained in no other way.

1st, Economic. It was a time of depreciated currency. The people were thoroughly dissatisfied with it as a medium of exchange, for in the first place the face value of the bills was continually dropping, and in the second place, the country was so thoroughly flooded with counterfeits that it was impossible for the average person to tell whether the bills were genuine or counterfeit. It was the only currency, however, the people had, so most of them soon decided that it really made no difference what the bills were so long as they were accepted as a medium of exchange. If the truth were known, probably a large part of the bills in circulation were counterfeit—made in Rehoboth. If good passable counterfeits could be purchased at half price, it would seem that was a way of keeping ahead of the depreciation of the genuine bills. It would seem that the conditions must have been somewhat analogous to the loose law enforcement of our modern prohibition era; a general dissatisfaction with the currency made the law against counterfeiting extremely difficult to enforce.

2nd, Social. Members of the most prominent families in the town were involved in this counterfeiting, and the other leading families were related, and apparently all hung clannishly together. The other families in the town must have all benefited in some way otherwise they would not have remained silent. One of Mary's counterfeit bills was passed to her brother Israel's father-in-law, Josiah Carpenter and he accepted it as good. In 1721, this same Josiah Carpenter, James Bowen and Jathniel Peck, Mary's uncle, were a committee to have charge of and handle the town's part of the £50,000/00 issue of Province of Massachusetts Bay public Bills of Credit. It would be interesting to know if any of Mary's perfect counterfeits were substituted for any of these genuine bills and sold to the public. The opportunity was certainly there.

3rd, Political. All the principal Town and Colony officers were related to this Peck counterfeiting group. Mr. Daniel Smith, Esquire, uncle of Hannah Peck, was magistrate, Justice of the Court of Sessions at Bristol, chairman of the Selectmen, Moderator, Town Clerk, etc. In 1722 the Court of Sessions at Bristol, of which he was a Justice, issued a warrant for the search of his house, and others, at Rehoboth, for "counterfeit plates for making Province Bills". There must have been some suspicion of his implication to have his fellow judges take this drastic action. Immediately the Rehoboth Town Meeting elected Capt. Samuel Peck, his brother-in-law, Capt. Timothy Ide and Mr. Joseph Brown to serve on the jury of trials for the next session of the court to be held at Bristol within the next few days. This was certainly a blue ribbon choice as compared with previous selections, as they were the most important men in the town. Jathniel Peck, a brother-in-law of Daniel Smith and uncle of the Peck counterfeiting group, was Deputy to the General Court at Boston. Noah[4] Butterworth, brother of John[4] Butterworth, Jr. (Mary's husband), was a constable at Rehoboth in 1722. Capt. Samuel Peck, Daniel Hunt and Nicholas Pullen were serving on the jury of trials, etc. It is impossible to believe that these town officials did not know exactly what was going on in Rehoboth. There is no mention of this counterfeiting in the Rehoboth Town Records.

This economic, social and political situation is too technical and complicated to consider further within the limits of this article. The one thing that stands out clearly, however, is that this is a striking example of why the historian cannot afford to ignore genealogy in the study of history, for here in this particular case without an intimate knowledge of the families involved it would be impossible to understand this Rehoboth situation.

The following court documents give chronologically in detail all that is known officially about this Rehoboth counterfeiting.

Arthur Campe in his examination, under oath, at Newport 14 Aug. 1723, stated that Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth, of Rehoboth, told him "that the first bills that She began to make was of the Colony of Rhoad

Island & she . . . had Eighteen or Twenty five Pound bills by her when her brother Nicholas Peck was in Prison at Newport for Passing a counterfeit bill and they all Passed Cleen that She maid only that which was taken with Said Nicholas Peck. . . ."

In the records of the Superior Court Clerk's office at Newport,

"Att a Gen^{ll} Court of Tryals & Gen^{ll} Gaol Delivery" held at Newport the first Tuesday in September 1716,* after almost five pages of Civil Cases, we find "The Court opened for the Tryal of Criminals". Of three cases recorded, one line reads:

"Pecke—Nicholas Peck is discharged of his bonds paying officers fees".

[*General Court of Trials Newport County* (1671–1724), Record I, p. 245.]

Other than the evidence of Campe, the court entry of the discharge of Nicholas Peck, and the existence of the £5/00 counterfeit bill he passed, nothing more is known about the case. When the court papers were moved from the old to the new courthouse building at Newport, the old documents were dumped loosely into a small room, and the papers in this case were lost, only the counterfeit £5/00 bill here illustrated surviving.

"To his Majesties Justices of Gen'l Sessions of ye Peace Now Sitting in Bristol for sd County of Bristol on this fifteenth day of January 1723

"The Petition of Samuel Little of Bristol Humbly Showeth that your petitioner in Complyance with an order from the Judges of ye Honble ye Sup^{r} Court in their Sessions in Bristol on the Second Tuesday of September [1722] Last took aid with him and proceeded to Rehoboth in order to search ye house of Daniel Smith Esq.† in Quest of Plates for making province bills which search your petitioner performed In Which time your petitioner Expended the Sum of Ten Shillings besides our time & horshire, which Sum as also ye pay for our selves & horses ye aforesd hon^{ble} Sup^{r} Court Directed us to Receive from ye County Treasurer. Wherefore your Petitioner prayes an Order to ye County Treasurer for their pay and your petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

Samuel Little"

An Account of the Above Expenses

"An acct—of Charges and Expenses and my own Trouble referring to the prosecuting matters about Counterfeit Bills of publick credit

* Examination of the original files for September 1716, as well as the sessions before and after, show only civil cases. The original drawer covers 1716–March 1717. In the indexed volume from 1710 to 1724 there is nothing to show what Peck was charged with. It seems to have been the custom to simply state that a person was "discharged of his bonds paying officers fees" without revealing the charge.

† This wasn't the first time a Justice of the Peace was implicated in counterfeiting, for Silas Greenman, Esq^{r}., Justice of Peace, of Kingstown, Colony of Rhode Island, a previous deputy to the General Assembly, was indicted at Newport "for uttering of Counterfeit Bills of Credit of the Governments of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, Colony of Rhode Island, &c., and Colony of Connecticut at Newport in the year 1715 to the value of about eight or ten pounds, and for counterfeiting the bills of credit of the said Governments at Kingstown in the year 1715". On 26 Nov. 1718 "the court suspended him from his office of Justice of the Peace and sentenced him to stand in the pillory on the first day of January next and have his two ears cropt *or* pay a fine of £300/00 and give a bond of £400/00 with good sureties to pay double damages and to pay cost of prosecution, condemnation, etc., and remain safely secured in his Majesties Gaol in Newport until sentence be performed." He *paid the fine* and put up the bond. [*General Court of Trials, Newport County* (1671–1724), Book I, p. 287.] In 1743 Greenman's rights as a freeman were restored, and in 1746 he was back in the General Assembly as a deputy from Westerly.

Imps. going to Newport to fetch one of the Chaffeyes to Bristol Gaol and attending on the Justices Severall times about the other Chaffey	£0/15/00
Im^{s} Time and Expense in carrying Arthur Noble to Newport	0/15/00
Im^{s} for going to Rehoboth and Searching several houses and from thence to Boston (by directions of Con^{ll} Byfield) in quest of one Ryan	2/00/00
Im Expenses at Rehoboth in sd affair	0/10/00
	£4/00/00"

[*Original Court Papers*, Taunton, Mass., Envelope marked "Court of Sessions, January Term, 1723".]

THE EXAMINATION OF ARTHUR NOBLE,* OF REHOBOTH, AT BRISTOL, 24 JULY 1723

"Q What Countryman are you
A An Irish Man
Q How old are you
A about Twenty three years
Q How Long have you been in the Country
A About three years
Q What occupation are you of
A I work at the carpenters trade
Q Where have you lived
A About a year with Coln. Westbrook † at the Eastward
Q When did you leave Conll. Westbrook
A Last August [1722]
Q Upon what Terms Lived you there
A Upon wages and that he came away by ye consent of the Sd Conll. he having Received his wages of him
Q Where have you Lived since Last August [1722]
A Att Rehoboth
Q how came you to come to Rehoboth
A being Travilling to ye westward I met with one Betties my countryman which occasioned my stay at Rehoboth

* This is the famous Maine French and Indian War fighter Col. Arthur Noble, who was killed while in command of the British Troops in the battle of Minas, Nova Scotia, 31 Jan. 1747, together with five other officers, including his brother, Ensign Francis Noble, and one hundred twenty-four men, besides thirty-four wounded and fifty-three taken prisoners, a part of whom were butchered by the Indians. The discovery of his being at Rehoboth, here printed for the first time, is important, for previously the earliest known of him by William Wood, who wrote his Military History, was a deed in the York Records at Maine dated 5 Nov. 1733 [*Maine Historical Society Collections*, vol. VIII, p. 109]. For Noble pedigree see *post* REGISTER (1943), vol. XCVII, January.

† Col. Thomas Westbrook, of Portsmouth, N. H., and of Scarborough and Falmouth (now Portland), Maine; b. at Portsmouth, N. H., about 1676; d. at Stroudwater, in Falmouth, about 11 Feb. 1743/4, son of John of Portsmouth and his wife Martha (Walford) Hinkson. He m. Mary, dau. of Capt. John Sherburne, ship owner of Portsmouth, N. H. She was living in 1744; also living at that time was an only child, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Richard^{s} Waldron. Widow Westbrook d. 23 Oct. 1748. Colonel Westbrook was lumbering at Scarborough and was living there by 1720. Selectman of Portsmouth 1711–16; taxed there as Captain Westbrook in 1713 and 1715; Kings' counselor 1716. He was very prominent in the French and Indian Wars in Maine, and noted for his military career in Dummer's War. (Cf. his letters in Indian Matters 1722/1726 published in the REGISTER, vols. XLIV-XLIX.) [Libby's *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine & New Hampshire*, pt. V., p. 741.] The writer is indebted to his friend G. Andrews Moriarty, LL.B., F.S.A., for this and the following reference.

Q where have you Lived at Rehoboth
A being advised by Sd Betties have wrought with one John Butterworth
Q where had you the five pound Bill with which you bought the piece of Holland
A At Boston
Q How Long were you in Boston
A about three weeks
Q where lodged you in Boston
A At one William Mortons an Irishman a Tayler over against the Drum and Chair near the Mill Bridge *
Q Where got you the five pound Bill with wch you bought the cloth viz ye piece of Garlick Hollond
A I had it of a soldier whose name is Daniel Ryan † and that I gave him sevall Bills for it
Q where was ye Sd Ryan when ye had ye Bill of him
A he lay sich att ye house of one Steel near ye north Brick meeting house
Q why did you give small bills for Sd £5 Bill
A I went to See him being my countryman and he desired me to change Sd. Bill and I did it to pleasure him
Q how much money had you then
A Before I went to Boston about the 20th of May [1723] I received my wages of John Butterworth about Twenty three pounds (That is to say) I know I had more than two & Twenty Pounds in Bills of Publick Credit
Q how much did you lay out or expend in Boston
A between fifteen and sixteen Pounds
Q where have you been Since you came from Boston
A I went to Providence and after the Raising ye church ‡ there I returned to Sd John Butterworths and have been there working on the frame of a house
Q When did you go to Newport and how
A on thursday ye 18th Cunt. [Inst.] on horseback §
Q how came you in company with ye 3 young women § whom you treated there
A I was acquainted with them at Rehoboth and met ym at Newport

* The Mill Bridge was at Hanover Street, Boston, over the Mill Brook which was later filled in and is now Blackstone Street, which crosses Hanover Street a little below Tremont Street. [*Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston*, p. 58 and map at p. 26.]

† Daniel Ryan's name appears as a soldier on the July to December 1722 Muster Roll of the Maine Company under command of Thomas Westbrook, Esquire. Ryan is 25th on a list of 37 names of officers and men who were paid the sum of £96/06/02. [*Massachusetts Archives*, vol. XCI, pp. 87, 8.] [REGISTER (1890), vol. XLIV, p. 24.]

‡ This was the Congregational Church building, purchased by the Town of Providence in 1794/5, and afterwards familiarly known as the "Old Town House", where town meetings were held for a number of years. The building stood on the corner of what is now Benefit and College Streets, on the plot of ground now occupied by the new Providence Court house. The present "College Hill" street, first known as Rosemary Lane, and later as Hanover Street, was originally laid out to give access to the church from the town at the foot of the hill. An oil painting of this "Old Town House" is in the Rhode Island Historical Society gallery. Also, the writer has a photograph of this building taken about 1860 shortly before it was demolished.

This testimony definitely fixes the date of the building of this church, showing that the raising of the frame was completed between 20 May 1723 and 24 July 1723.

§ Friday 19 July 1723 was a gala day at Newport. Twenty-six pirates were hung at Bull's [Gravelly] Point opposite the town, the largest mass pirate hanging ever to take place in New England. The people were bitter against pirates who for years had ravaged the coast, and many had relatives or friends who had sailed on merchant vessels, and being captured by pirates had

Q How came you to Say that ye cloth was disposed of
A It was a Rash word
Q What did you do with the five pound Bill you changed at Swans Last winter

never returned. Into Newport, the people swarmed to see the executions. Many probably came from Rehoboth, thirty-five miles away. The only Rehoboth persons known to have been in Newport on the day of the hangings were Arthur Noble and the three unnamed young women. Noble, to be on time, rode over Thursday the 18th, on horseback, probably borrowing one of John Butterworth's horses. Apparently Mary supplied him with counterfeit money, for Friday the 19th, he met and treated the three young Rehoboth women, passing a counterfeit £5/00 bill of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to Elizabeth Wair, probably at a tavern. He was arrested and put in the same jail recently vacated by the pirates.

On 8 May 1723 two pirate sloops, the *Ranger* and *Fortune*, Capt. Edward Low commanding, with a record of several piracies, captured the 100-ton vessel *Amsterdam Merchant* (valued at £1,000/00), John Welland, Boston, master. After plundering her, wounding and cutting off the Captain's right ear with a cutlas, the pirates sunk the vessel. A month later they stripped a Virginia sloop. The following day the sloop fell in with His Britannic Majesty's 20-gun ship *Greyhound*, commanded by Capt. Peter Solgard, and reported that the pirates had sailed north towards Block Island. Three days later, 10 June, the *Greyhound* caught up with them fourteen leagues south of the east end of Long Island. The pirates, mistakenly taking the *Greyhound* for a merchantman, immediately gave chase, ran up the black flag and opened fire. After an hour's battle, finding that they were getting the worst of it, they attempted to escape. Captain Solgard followed in pursuit. In the second engagement the *Greyhound* got between the pirates and succeeded in so disabling the *Ranger*, under command of Charles Harris, that it surrendered. Seven men were wounded on the *Greyhound*. The *Ranger* was taken to Newport together with its crew of thirty-six men, many of whom were wounded.

There is a difference as reported in the number of men captured, for on the 18th June, eight days after the battle, the Rhode Island General Assembly at Newport voted to have the militia set a guard to prevent the escape of the "*30* pirates brought into this harbor and now in His Majesties jail at Newport" [*Rhode Island Colonial Records*, vol. IV, p. 329].

An admiralty court, Commissioners appointed in His Majesty's commission for the Trial of Pirates, was summoned at Newport, composed of: William Dummer, Esq., Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, President of the court; Samuel Cranston, Esq., Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, etc.; four members of the Council of Massachusetts Bay; Thomas Lechmere, Esq., Surveyor General of North America; Nathaniel Kay, Esq., Collector of the Colony of Rhode Island. John Valentine was Advocate General for the King. The court appointed Richard Ward Sole Notary Public of His Majesties Colony of Rhode Island, Register of the court, and Jaheel Brenton, Jr., Provost Marshal of the court. The court organized on 10 June 1723, and the trials occupied two sessions daily on the 11th and 12th.

John Valentine, the King's Advocate General, in his opening address to the court said: "and 'twill doubtless be said for the Honor and Reputation of this Colony ('tho of late scandalously reproach'd to have favored or combin'd with Pirates) and be Evinced by the Process and Event of this Affair, that such Flagitious Persons, find as little Countenance and shelter, and as much Justice at Rhode Island, as in any other Part of His Majesties Dominions."

It was a clear cut case of piracy that the court had to try, and the prisoners' only defence was that they were not pirates, but had been taken off of other boats and held against their wills. On board the *Ranger* were several officers and men from other captured ships, including Capt. John Welland, Master of the *Amsterdam Merchant* and his officers.

The main Crown witnesses were: John Welland, Master, of Boston, John Ackin, Mate, and John Mudd, Ship Carpenter, of the ship *Amsterdam Merchant;* Capt. Peter Solgard, commander, Lieut. Edward Smith and Archibald Fisher, chirurgeon, of His Majesties ship *Greyhound;* Benjamin Wickham [perhaps Benjamin,[3] b. in 1701], mariner, of Newport, who was captured 10 Mar. 1723 in the Bay of Honduras on board a sloop, Jeremiah Clark, master. He said he had smallpox and had to be carried on board the pirate sloop.

Thirty-five men were tried; 28 were sentenced to be hung, and seven found not guilty. The average age of the condemned pirates was about 28. Four of the condemned pirates were born in New England. William Blades [name not found in *Savage* or *Austin*] testified he was 28 years of age, born in Rhode Island, and that about August 1722 he was forced on board the pirate sloop by Capt. Low; that he never signed the pirate articles; that he had £10/00 or £12/00 with him when taken, and that he never shared it. Capt. John Welland testified that on 9 May, the day after his ship was taken by the pirate *Ranger* off Cape Antonio, the pirates took Capt. Eastwick, of Piscataqua, and that at that time William Blades was "harnessed" [armed]. This testimony convicted Blades. Daniel Hyde, 23 years old, was born in Virginia, and Francis Laughlin, 29 years old, was born in New York. Thomas Powell, 21 years old, was born at Wethersfield, Conn. All the rest of the convicted pirates were Englishmen, born in England, with the exception of John Fitz-Gerald, 21 years old, born in county Limerick, Ireland, and Owen Rice, 27 years old, born in South Wales.

While there were 28 pirates sentenced to be hung, only 26 were executed. The two convicted

A I changed it at a Shop next dore but one to ye new brick meeting House, the woman cald the widow baly.

Taken before me

Bristol July 24, 1723 N. Byfield, Ju. Pea."

[*Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office*, Drawer 1722M–1723 Sept.]

[To be concluded]

JOHN[1] MAVERICK AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

Contributed by WILLIAM PRESCOTT GREENLAW, of Winthrop, Mass.

[Continued from page 241]

4. MOSES[2] MAVERICK (*John*[1]), of Marblehead, Mass., baptized at Huish, co. Devon, England, 3 Nov. 1611, died at Marblehead 28 Jan. 1685/6, aged 76 years. He married first, before 6 May 1635, REMEMBER ALLERTON, who came to New England in the *Mayflower* in 1620 and died after 1652, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Norris) Allerton; and secondly, in Boston, 22 Oct. 1656, EUNICE (———) ROBERTS, born about 1628 (by deposition in 1671, aged about 43 years), living 5 Dec. 1698, widow of Thomas Roberts.

Moses Maverick was a proprietor at Dorchester, Mass., in 1633. On 6 Jan. 1633 it was ordered by that town that he should have the lot of land "that was alloted for Edward Ransford". Moses soon sold this property to John Greenway (REGISTER, vol. 32, p. 57), moved to Salem, Mass., where he was engaged in 1634 in the fishing business, was admitted freeman 3 Sept. 1634, and settled at Marblehead as early as 1635. He paid to the General Court the rent for Noddle's Island (now East Boston) in 1636, having charge of it during the absence of his brother Samuel Maverick in Virginia. He was proprietor at Marblehead in 1637, constable in 1643, selectman, justice of the peace, and town clerk, and solemnized marriages at Marblehead previous to his death.

He deposed in September 1662, aged 50 years; in November

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men not in the list of those hung were John Brown, *the shortest*, about 17 years old, and Patrick Cunningham. There was another John Brown, *the tallest*, 29 years old, who was hung. Capt. Welland testified that after being badly slashed by the pirates' cutlas, he was thrown down the hatch, where for two or three hours he lay bleeding, and that the attention he received from Patrick Cunningham saved his life. Cunningham was the last man sentenced to death; perhaps Capt. Welland had something to do with the stay of execution. John Brown, *the shortest*, escaped hanging probably because he was only a boy. The above account is extracted from *The Tryals of Thirty-six Persons for Piracy* (a transcription of the original court Records), Boston, 1723, printed and sold by Samuel Kneeland in Queen Street, below the prison. It is a rare book, an original copy of which is in the Rhode Island Historical Society.

EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By Richard LeBaron Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass.

Early Counterfeiting *

[Continued from Volume 96, page 358]

The Examination * of Nicholas Camp, of Rehoboth, taken at Newport 14 August 1723

"Being at John Butterworths house in Rehoboth on or about two years Past [1721] & Said Butterworths wife Lett me have one three Pound bill which was a counterfitt bill of ye Provence of the Massochusets Bay. She Showed me the bill when it was about halfe made & She told me She would Give me one ten Pound for five Pounds if I would take Such bills & Pass them which was the Cause of my Being Concerned in the uttering or Passing of a considerable Sum of Counterfitt Bills which I had of Said Butterworths Wife which three Pound Bill my wife passed to James Dexter † at Providence & I never heard of itt Since butt according to our agreement I Returned thirty Shillings in good bills afterward in Lue of the three Pound bill the Second bill I received of Sd Butterworths wife was a five Pound Counterfitt bill of the Collony of Rhoad Island I Received itt about a month after I Received Said three Pound Bill & I gott one John Stevens to pass the five Pound bill unto William Turpin ‡

* This deposition was discovered in 1934 by Edward H. West, Esquire, while looking for the papers in another court case, and by him communicated to the Rhode Island Historical Society *Collections*, vol. XXVII (1934), No. 2, pp. 50–3. It is not indexed, but is among the loose papers in Drawer "1722 M–1723, Sept." in the Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office at Newport, R. I.

† James[3] Dexter (*James*,[2] *Gregory*[1]), cordwainer and merchant, died at Providence, R. I., 23 Jan. 1732. He married Sarah ———. On 24 Mar. 1699 he had a deed of 70 acres of land from his grandfather Stephen Arnold. Town Sergeant, 1706; Town Treasurer, 1711; Deputy, 1711, 1712, 1717; Town Council, 1724, 1725, 1726. Will dated 19 Jan. 1732, proved 28 Feb. 1732. Inventory, £751/17/00, viz.: store goods, law books, 18 cattle, 2 horses, bonds [Bills of credit], etc., £431/02/04. Nine children [*Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, Austin, p. 289].

‡ William[2] Turpin (*William*[1]), inn keeper, born in 1690, died at Providence, R. I., 15 Mar. 1744. He married Catherine Jenckes, born in 1694, died in 1782, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Brown) Jenckes. Licensed 9 Aug. 1711 to keep a house of entertainment at his residence, Providence, R. I.; Freeman, 6 May 1712; Deputy, 1722, 1723, 1729; Town Council, 1727; appointed by the Town to repair the pound, Stocks and whipping post, 27 July 1727; Town Treasurer, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744 [*Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, Austin, p. 209].

Turpin's Inn stood on Towne Street and was apparently the largest structure in Providence until the building of the State House. It was built by the first William Turpin, a schoolmaster who first appeared in Providence in 1684. The old inn, which was kept by several generations of the family, was built about 1695 and retained its popularity for many years.

On 9 Sept. 1721, William Turpin, of Providence, innholder, for £16, sold to Gabriel Bernon, of Providence, merchant, a home lot 39 feet wide, "a Little South ward from the Now Dwelling House of John" (?Whilem) [*Providence Deeds*, vol. V, p. 97].

Will dated 12 Mar. 1743, proved 2 April 1744. Wife, Catherine, executrix, to have full benefit of homestead and dwelling house till son Joseph is of age, then she to release half to him, etc. Bequests to seven children [*Providence Wills*, vol. IV, p. 108].

Inventory taken 27, 28 and 29 Mar. 1744, £3255/18/08, viz.: "Bills of Public Credit", £1017/11/09, negro boy £60, negro woman and child £40, plate £30/02, gold pieces £2/17, copper money £4/19/06, four punch bowls, pewter, stock of shop goods, as buckram, broadcloth, garlic, spice, indigo, mohair, 8500 shoe nails, 1500 clapboard nails, etc. [*Providence Wills*, vol. IV, p. 112].

In October 1748 Joseph[3] Turpin, son of William,[2] petitioned the Rhode Island General Assembly, representing that he "casually fell into water" on 21 May 1747, on which occasion he had in his possession a quantity of bills of credit, which he thereby lost, and for which he prayed to be reimbursed. The Assembly voted him £88, to be paid to him by Benjamin Nichols, the Colony Treasurer, out of the tenth monies paid into the treasury to be burnt, and upon the production of Mr. Turpin's receipt for the same, the Treasurer to have credit for said sum, "the same as if burnt" [*Rhode Island Historical Tracts, No. 8* (1880), p. 71].

of Providence & he gave him in Lue thereof two forty Shilling bills & Some Small bills & I Returned in Lue thereof unto Sd Butterworths wife fifty Shillings or thereabouts but Said Stevens Did not know that itt was a bad bill for I told him I owed Some money to Sd Turpin and could not well Pay him that therefore would Desire him to change itt, I passed away at John Hawses * an other five Pound bill to a Providence man & another five Pound bill to Thomas Rolton † and had a three Pound bill & a ten Shilling and Some oather Small bills in Change and the two Last bills was of the Collony of Rhoad Island and I received them of John Butterworths wife and Gave one halfe the Sume when Changed according to our agreement unto her the Said Butterworths wife I having some Discous with Sd Butterworths wife I asked her how She Made the bills which She Gave me She told me She Layed a peas of fine watter starched musoline upon them & So Pucked out the Letters upon Said musoline & then Layed the Musoline upon a clean Peas of Paper and so made ye Impresion of the Letters by the Letters Pucked out on the musoline with a fine Pen She afterward went over the Letters again as She told me to finish them and I Saw Israel Peck make a pair of Crows quill and understood itt was for that Service and Sea the musoline att the Same time and itt was pricked out Said Butterworths wife told me that Daniel Hunt of Rehoboth was Concerned in Passing Sd Counterfitt bills of her making and that Her brother Israel Peck came unto her about the time Sd Hunt was Carryed to Bristall and Examined by Coll Byffield about Passing a counterfitt bill and he the Sd Israel Peck then Desired her to Lett him have what Good bills she had in the house that Hunt might make a Great as appearance as he Could before Coll Byffield but She would not Let Sd Israel have them Least Hunt Should think Leave of and then She Should not Gett her money againe I then asked her whether Hunt Knowed She had any money & She told mee he Did for he had Changed a pretty deal for her about that time & She told me that Her Brothers Israel Peck & Nicholas Peck Lett him have what Good bills they had to make his appearance before Sd Coll Byffield Said Butterworths wife told me that

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On 27 June 1782, Joseph Turpin, "heretofore of Providence . . . but now of Rehoboth", sold part of his homestead that he was seized and had possession of on 26 May 1762 [*Providence Deeds*, vol. XIX, p. 373].

* John Hawes, innkeeper, died at Providence 27 Dec. 1723. He married Mary ———. His tavern stood on Towne Street.

On 30 May 1722, John Gurney, of Providence, husbandman, sold to "John House of the same Town and Colony aforesaid Inholder" all his right on the east side of the Seven Mile Line, etc. [*Providence Deeds*, vol. VI, p. 46].

John House of Providence, Innholder, died intestate 27 Dec. 1723. His widow Mary refused to take administration of the estate, and "his eldest son, Edmond House, hath also shewed his willingness that administration on should be granted unto his brother John House", the Town Council, held at Providence 8 Jan. 1723/4, appointed John House, of Providence, administrator [*Providence Wills*, vol. II, p. 183].

Inventory £524/12/03, and included: "To house, land stables, and two small pieces of land, abt. 8 acres on Weybosset planes, and a quarter and a sixteenth of a Right of Common y^e^ East of y^e^ 7 mile line, £255 [*Providence Wills*, vol. II, p. 181].

Children:

i. *Edmond*, m. 8 May 1722 Mary Hawkins, b. 11 Dec. 1690, daughter of Edward and Esther (Andrews) Hawkins.

ii. *John*, innkeeper and carpenter, m. Mary ———. He was executor of his father's estate.

On 24 Feb. 1729/30, John House, of Providence, "Inholder", for £6 sold to John Angel, of Providence, yeoman, 2 A and 52 poles of land [*Providence Deeds*, vol. IX, p. 167].

On 23 Dec. 1730, John Hawes of Providence, carpenter, for £330 sold to Benjamin Tillinghast of Providence, mariner, land above the town bridge, on the west side of the towne street, "comprehending and containing the dwelling house of said Hawes, out of which he is nowe moving", together with all buildings, wharfs, shop or stables, etc. Signed by John and Mary Hawes [*Providence Deeds*, vol. VIII, p. 407].

† Nothing known about this man.

the first bills that She began to make was of the Collony of Rhoad Island & She likewise told me that She had Eightean or twenty five Pound bills by her when her brother Nicholas Peck was in Prison at Newport for Passing a counterfitt bill and they all Passed Cleen that She maid only that which was taken with Said Nicholas Peck & She told me that they durstnot Pass any of them five Pound bills att Boston for they ware better Known at Boston than they ware att Rhoad Island & the Said Israel Peck helped make the body of the bills him Selfe but Could not finesh any without her assistance and Israel Peck told me the Same him Selfe She Likewise told my wife that her brother Steven Peck had made two bills one of five Pounds & one twenty Shilling bill and She Said they would not do and therefore She would burn them and my wife told me of that My wife told me Likewise that She went into Butterworths hous & Said Butterworths wife was making the bill that was Peicked out for that Service & She Said to my wife that if She would come to her house She would Learn her & that she had Larnt Nicholas Pecks wife to make them & she could make them as well as her Selfe & She told me that Joseph Carpender Received a bill of twenty Shillings of her which was a counterfitt bill but he returned itt againe unto her and She gave him an oather in Lue thereof I put away about fifty Pounds worth of Counterfitt bills of ye Collony of Connecticut which I had of Said Butterworths wife and all of them ware five Pound bills and I lett her have one halfe the Sum when Changed I had about two hundred & fifty Pounds in Counterfitt bills of the Collony of Rhoad Island & the Provence of Massachusets bay of Said Butterworths wife which I Passed away I passed Divis of sd five Pound Counterfitt bills of the Collony of Connecticut with the persons hereafter mentioned one to John Bishop one to Madam Mackintosh one to Philip Tillinghast * att Providence and one to a Connecticut man one to Pratt † of Sailhem I passed unto James

* PHILIP[2] TILLINGHAST (*Pardon*[1]), of Providence, Rhode Island, merchant born in 1669, died 14 Mar. 1732. He married, 3 May 1692, MARTHA HOLMES, died 10 Mar. 1729, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Borden) Holmes. Philip Tillinghast's mother was a Butterworth. He was in Capt. Samuel Gallup's Co. in the expedition to Canada in 1690; Justice of the Peace, 1705; Deputy, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1722, 1723, 1726, 1727, 1731; Assistant, 1714; Town Council, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731. Will dated 12 Feb. 1732, proved 27 Mar. 1732. His bequests were: the dwelling house where he lived to son Charles; to son Philip, land on West side of town street; to daughter Sarah, negro woman Nimfo; to son Elisha, negro boy Primus; to son Charles, half his dwelling house, warehouse, and the other half to sons Samuel and William, etc.

Inventory £4964/10, including negro boy, £100; negro woman, £100; shop goods, viz: Silk, mohair, camblet, buckram, brimstone, shoe buckles, etc.; bills of public credit, £626/19/06; bonds and notes, £2991/18; book debts, £346/07/09; silver money, £96, etc. [*Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, Austin, p. 203].

Philip[2] Tillinghast had a brother Benjamin, also a Providence merchant, who was born in 1672 and died 14 Sept. 1726. He married Sarah Rhodes, daughter of Malachi and Mary (Carder) Rhodes. Freeman, 1701. Will dated 13 Sept. 1726, proved 17 Oct. 1726. Among bequests were: to son Benjamin a third part of a sloop building at Weybosset Neck; to wife Sarah the whole use of dwelling house, shop, warehouse; to son Elisha land on Town Street (bounded partly by my brother Philip) and my now dwelling house, shop, warehouses and land on Town Street, etc.

Inventory £4887/01, including bonds for paper money £2077/14/06; shop goods, £434/06/00; paper money, £404/14; Silver money, £121/18, etc. [*Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, Austin, p. 203].

† There was a John Pratt of Salem, Vintuer, who m. Margaret Maverick 29 July 1691 and d. 22 Mar. 1729/30. The widow d. 22 Mar. 1759. (Cf. Perley's *History of Salem*, vol. III, p. 333.)

Nicholas Campe's brother-in-law, Nicholas Pullen, was sick at Marblehead and d. before 24 June 1723. He must have been sick for some time, for in the account of his estate is an item, "To the Doctor in his sickness in Marblehead, £7". Perhaps the doctor was Pratt, for early this family seemed to run to doctors. At Cambridge in 1630 an Abraham Pratt was a surgeon, and in 1634 a John, perhaps his brother, is spoken of as an "expert surgeon" [Savage].

A Mathew Pratt was early at Rehoboth. On 1 Aug. 1661 Mathew Pratt, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, married Sarah Hunt, daughter of Lieut. Peter Hunt, one of the original Proprietors of Rehoboth.

Dexter of Providence a fourty Shilling bill and my wife passed a five Pound bill unto him both of them was of the Provence of Massachusetts Bay I had them of Sd Butterworths wife She gave me two of these five Pound Bills for one Good one and She made them boath as She told me by the Good bill I Lett her have I putt one Hobots name on the back Side of one of them and that I sent to Josiah Carpendor by my Sister & he received itt I passed one twenty Shilling bill of the Collony of Rhoad Island unto John Frenches wife & her husband Sent itt to Boston but itt was Returned againe & is now in the hands of Justice Smith of Rehoboth & Said Bill I had of Said Butterworths wife I passed three bills that was Counterfitt I had two of them of Sd Butterworths wife unto Nicholas Pulin and he Paid them away unto Ebenezer Lyon of the Collony of Connecticut But Sd Pullen did not Know that they ware Good bills Two of them ware of ye Collony of Rhoad Island & one of the Provence of the Massachusets bay the other one I had of Israel Peck

Taken upon Solem oath in Newport above Sd before me
Sam Cranston Gov
John Coddington Just of Peace"

Nicholas Camp

[*Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office*, Drawer 1722M–1723, Sept.]

"Bristol SS.

"To the Sheriff of the County of Bristol his under sheriffe or Deputy or Constables of the Towns of Barrington, Swansey, or Rehoboth, to all and every of you Greeting:

"Whereas I have now Received enformation from ye Hon^ble^ Samuel Cranston Esq^r^ Governor of Road Island etc. that Sundry persons inhabitants of Rehoboth with in said County are vehemently * Suspected to be Guilty of Makeing Counterfeiting and Uttering the Bills of Publick Credit of yet Several Governments in New-England, Perticulerly the Bills of this his Maj^ties^ Province of the Massachusetts Bay and Colony of Road-Island and Providence Plantations. These are therefore in his Maj^ties^ name to will & Require you forwith upon Receipt hereof to Make deligent Search within your Precincts viz for John Butterworth Jun^r^ & his wife, Israel Peck, Nicholas Peck & his wife, Daniel Hunt & Hugh Beatties all of Rehoboth who you are to apprehend and Bring under a safe guard before my selfe in order to their being preceded with according to law; you are also to search all the aforenamed Persons, and their houses, and all Suspected Persons, & Places, for Counterfit Bills, Plates, Presses, or any materials used in Makeing or Counterfeiting Bills as aforesaid, w^ch^ you are to Secure and y^e^ Persons you find them with and Bring them w^th^ you. You are alike Requiered to Summons, and Cause to Come with you the wife of Nicholas Campe of Rehoboth in order to give her evidence on his Maj^ties^ behalf of what she Knows Referring to the above Complaint, But you are not to Suffer her to have any Conversation with ye Prisoners, & of this Warrant with your doings thereon you are to Make Return unto Myselfe, Given under my hand & Seal in Bristol this

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Incidentally, Salem was apparently an easy place to pass counterfeit bills of credit, for in 1718 Joseph Jones, plate counterfeiters at Newport, suggested sending counterfeit bills to Salem to purchase such things as fishing boats. Perhaps Nicholas Pullen was at Marblehead to pass some of the Rehoboth counterfeits.

* This seems to be a term used by the court when it thought it had an exceptionally strong case. (Cf. *Winthrop* and *Letchford*.)

fifteenth day of August in the Tenth year of his Majtles Reign King George Anno Domini 1723.

N. Byfield* Jus: Pea:"

"Bristol SS; August the 15th day 1723

"In observation of this Warrant I have seased the body of the within named John Butterworth and his wife, Israell Peck, Daniel Hunt, Hugh Betties and the wife of Nicoles Peack: sd. Nicoles Peack being very Sick as I apprehended: therefore did not presume to Bring him and I also have summoned the within named Nicoles Campes wife and them Brought before Coll. Byfield, Coll. Mackentosh and Capt. Simon Daves Esq.rs.

pr. Charles Church Sheriff"

"Bristol SS: August 15th 1723

"Capt. Samuel Peck of Rehoboth because Bound by Recognizance in fifty pounds on behalfe his Daughter Hannah Peck wife of Nicolas Peck that she shall appear before Authority when Requiered to Answer what may be objected against her for making or uttering Bills of Publick Credit—

"John Butterworth Junr., Daniel Hunt, Hugh Beaties & Israel Peck Junr. all of Rehoboth because Bound by Recognizance Severally in fifty pounds each for their appearance at My/to House tomorrow at two of ye Clock afternoon to Answer what may be objected against them Referring to the Makeing & Uttering Counterfit Bills of Publick Credit & lade & performe &c taken & Acknowledged ye Day & Year above mention before me.

N: Byfield J. P."

"Anne Campe because bound in 20lb for her appearance at the next Court of Assize & General Gaol Delivery to be Held in Bristol to give evidence on his Majtles behalf &c." [*Archives of Supreme Judicial Court*, New Court House, Boston, Document No. 17,095.]

"The the Honourable the Justices of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace now sitting for the County of Bristoll.

"Whereas I was att Trouble and Charge in Executing a Warrant from ye Honll Conll Byfield in apprehending & Securing persons upon Supposition of making & Emitting Bills of Credit: viz my Travill & Serving the warrant as Deputy

* Nathaniel Byfield was one of the early settlers of King Philip's Mount Hope lands at Bristol, and, as judge for many years of the County Court there, was known to two generations of Rehoboth people. Early in his career he was drafted in King Philip's war. In the *Massachusetts State Archives*, vol. LXVIII, p. 461, is the following interesting petition:

"To the Honoble Govr: and Councell 25 Aprill 1676
sitting in Boston

"The Petition of Nathaniel Byfield Sheweth that yor Petitionr is a Stranger in the Country: and Lately marryed and is now Prest to goe out to Warr against the Indians: And where as the Law of God is plaine: in 24 Dewter: 5: That when a man hath taken a new wife he shall not goe out to warr neither shall he be charged with any business but he shall be free at home one yeare. [*and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken.*]

"Yor Petitionr doth humbly request the favour of yor Honors to grant him the Privilidge and benefit of the said Law: and to grant him a discharge from this present service so shall he pray for yor Honors &c.

Nathanael Byfield."

Byfield has quoted the whole of the 5th verse of Deuteronomy, Chap. 24, except the last part of the last sentence which he left out. The Puritans were strong on the law of Moses, and Byfield, by his cleverness with scripture, apparently escaped the draft.

Sheriff—	£0– 8–0
"Two persons viz Mr. Robert Jolls & Benj[a] Cary as aid in said affair—	0–12–0
"Time spent and writing at Con[ll] Byfields	0– 3–0
"Money spent at Daniel Hunts [tavern] for oats and refreshments for the men	0– 3–0
	£1– 6–0

"Therefore Allowance for the same is desired by yours as in Duty bound.

Sam[ll] Howland"

[*Original Court Papers*, Taunton, Mass.—Envelope marked "Court of Sessions, January Term, 1723".]

After the wholesale arrests at Rehoboth on 15 Aug. 1723, and the subsequent preliminary examination at the Bristol Court before Justices Col. Byfield, Col. Mackentosh and Capt. Simon Daves, Esquires, we find Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth apparently committed to jail, and her assistant, Hannah[4] Peck, released in £50 bail "to appear before authority when Required". Anne Campe (wife of Nicholas) was bound in £20 "for her appearance at the next Court of Assize & General Gaol Delivery to be held in Bristol to give evidence on his Majesties behalf, &c.", which means that she was to appear and testify against Mary and Hannah at the next court held on the 2nd Tuesday of the following September, at which time all criminals held in the jail would be brought before the court for trial —hence the name, "Gaol Delivery".

From the two depositions in existence it would seem that the main defence was to discredit the testimony of Nicholas Campe. He had testified that at John Hawses tavern (on Towne Street, Providence, R. I.) he had passed a £5 counterfeit bill to a Providence man and another £5 bill to Thomas Rolton, and had a £3 bill, a 10s and some other small bills in exchange. He testified that the two £5 counterfeit bills (like illustration) were of the Colony of Rhode Island and that he received them of John Butterworth's wife and paid her half the sum when passed according to their agreement.

To disprove this evidence the defence offered the following deposition, which doesn't seem to have much bearing on Campe's testimony. Incidentally, John House died exactly four months to the day from the date of his deposition:

> On 27 Aug. 1723 John House of Providence, Colony of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations, deposed before Richard Waterman, Justice of Peace, "that he never saw Nicholas Camp of Rehoboth exchange a five pound bill at his House, nor never heard of any such thing" [*Archives of Supreme Judicial Court*, New Court House, Boston, Document No. 17,097].

Nicholas Campe had also testified that he had a £3 Province of Massachusetts Bay counterfeit bill from John Butterworth's wife, and that his wife had passed it to James Dexter at Providence and that he never heard of it since . . . that he had also passed to him a counterfeit 40s bill, and his wife had passed to him a counterfeit

£5 bill, both of which were of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. All of these bills he had of John Butterworth's wife, who gave him two of these £5 bills for one good one, and told him she made both of them from the one good bill he let her have.

James Dexter was grandson of Roger Williams' friend Gregory Dexter and was a prominent merchant of Providence, Rhode Island, enjoying a large trade with Rehoboth people. Dexter and his wife seem to have been careful in their deposition to limit their statement to the past two years, while Campe in his testimony seems to have been covering a longer period of time. To disprove this evidence the defence offered the following deposition:

> On 27 Aug. 1723 James Dexter and his wife, Sarah, of Providence, Colony of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations, deposed before Richard Waterman, Justice of Peace, that they did "not know that Nicholas Campe of Rehoboth, Nor his wife had been at my home this two years past, neither Did they ever lay out any bill biger than five shillings as we know of neither to change any bill" [*Archives of Supreme Judicial Court*, New Court House, Boston, Document No. 17,098].

Deposition of Ann Swan,
Taken at Newport, 7 Sept. 1723

"The Deposition of Ann Swan the wife of Wm. Swan * of Newport in the Colony of Rhode Island &c: Testifieth and Saith that Some time the Latter End of Decemb. or the beginning of January Last past when this Deponent Did Live at Rehoboth, one Hugh Bettys of the Sd Rehoboth came to the Deponents House & Called for a Dram, and Desired the Deponants husband to change him a five pound Bill: which was of the Governm^{t}. of Rhode Island aforesd. but The Deponants husband Did utterly Refuse to change ye Same for him, then he the Sd Hugh Bettys, applyd him Selfe to this Deponant and with all Told her if She Could change the Sd. five pound Bill it wou^{d} Do him a Great Kindness for change being scarce upon the Rhode and accordingly This Deponant Did change Sd Bill and gave him in change 40s; Bill & 3£ Bill and when this Deponant Rec^{d}: the Sd five pound bill She Dsired him To write his name upon the back Side of Sd bill and In Stead of writting his name Hugh Bettys his own name he writ John Purkins, and presently after the Deponants husband came in and askt this Deponant his wife whether the man had writ his name upon the back side of the bill and She answered him Yes he had writ John Pirkins he then made answer that was not his name for the mans name was Bettys and then this Deponant haveing a Misstruss of the Goodness of Sd. Bill Did then Compare the Same with a Rhode Island 3£ Bill and Did Conclud the Sd five pound Bill to be fauls, and upon the Sabath Day following one Arthur Noble of Sd Rehoboth Liveing in the Same house with the aforesd Hugh Bettys at the aforesd place of Rehoboth Came to this Deponants house and Did Likewise Called for a Dram and he the Sd Arthur Noble Desired This Sd. Deponant to give him a great Bill for Some Small ones by Reason they ware very heavy in his pocket upon the Rhode and this Deponant Then told him She could Lett him have a 20s Bill if yt. wou^{d} Do him a kindness where upon he ye Sd Noble Did aske ye Deponant whether She had a five pound bill, this Deponant then Reply^{d} that She had one but She Should be

* He apparently kept a tavern in Rehoboth in 1722. His name is not mentioned in the *Rehoboth Town or Vital Records*, or in the *Bristol County Probate or Deed Records*.

WILL of BENJ[illegible] of Nasinge, yeoman, dated 5 Nov. 1621, proved 28 Mar. 1622, bequeaths all the rents and profits of all lands and tenements in the parishes of Ware, Widford, Hunsdon and Estweeke in the co. of "Harford" unto his trusty and well beloved friends William Curtis, his son-in-law, Nicholas Campe the younger, and John Keyes, all of the parish of Nasinge, for the space of ten years to pay quarterly unto my son John Elliott [the Indian Apostle] the sum of £8 a year towards his maintenance in the University of Cambridge where he is now a scholar, etc. William Curtis, Nicholas Campe the younger, and John Keyes executors. [*Register* 24, *Com. Ct. of London* (1621–[illegible]), f. 85.] [REGISTER (1894), vol. XLVIII, p. 396.]

The Will of John CAMPE the elder of Nasing, co. Essex, yeoman, dated 21 May 1630, proved [illegible] June 1630. Bequeaths to sons John, George, Nicholas, Thomas; to daughters Mary and Sarah; to grandchildren Elizabeth and John Campe; to John Elett my grandchild when he reaches the age of 18 years; residue to wife, Mary, who is named executrix; desires his good friends Richard and William Campe to be overseers. [*Register* 26, *Com. Ct. of London* (1629–1634), p. 42.] [REGISTER (1894), vol. XLVIII, p. 399.] This will shows an apparent connection with the family of John Eliot, the Indian Apostle.

On 23 Nov. 16[illegible] JOHN GRAVES, of Roxbury, New England, Cowleech, guardian of his daughter Sarah Graves, under age, appoints his well beloved friends Robert Wood, of Harlowe, co. Essex, Shoemaker, and Nicholas Campe, of Nasing in the said county, husbandman, his lawful attorneys to recover of Lydia Ford late of Nassing, widow, his sister, £7 10s. for six years rent of a piece of meadow in Nasing, being part of his daughter's legacy under the will of Thomas Finch late of Hertford, co. Hertford, yeoman. The money received to be paid to his well beloved friend Nicholas Parker of Boston, New England, planter. [Lechford's *Manuscript Note Book*, p. 23.] John Graves died in 1644. He was a friend of John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, both coming from Nasing, co. Essex, and living in Roxbury. Nicholas Parker was a merchant of Roxbury, afterwards removing to Boston.

CARPENTER

JOSIAH[3] CARPENTER (*William*,[2] *William*[1]), born at Rehoboth 18 Dec. 1664, died there intestate 28 Feb. 1727. He married at Rehoboth, 24 Nov. 1692, ELIZABETH[3] READ, born at Rehoboth 25 Jan. 1668/9, died there 8 Oct. 1739, aged 72 years (gravestone), daughter of Thomas[2] and Elizabeth (Clark) Read.

Josiah Carpenter was elected one of the highway surveyors in 1720. At a town meeting held 27 Oct. 1721 Mr. Jathniel Peck, Mr. James Bowen, and Mr. Josiah Carpenter were chosen a committee to handle the Town's part of the £50,000 issue of the Province of Massachusetts Bay Bills of Credit [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 209].

Nicholas Campe testified at Newport, 14 Aug. 1723, that he sent his sister to Josiah Carpenter with a counterfeit Province of Massachusetts Bay £5 bill, made at Rehoboth by Mary[4] (Peck) Butterworth, on the back of which he wrote "one Hobots name", and that Carpenter received it [*Original Document*, Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office, Drawer 1722M–1723 Sept.].

On 8 Apr. 1728 Elizabeth Carpenter, widow, was appointed by the

Court administratrix of the estate of Josiah Carpenter late of Rehoboth, deceased. Inventory, taken on 19 Apr. 1728 by Benjamin Hunt, Abiah Carpenter and Daniel Carpenter, included: Bills of Credit, £82; money due on bonds, principal and interest, £163 9s. 2d.; housing, lands and messuage rights, £900 [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. [illegible], 138].

On 16 Mar. 1730/31 Elizabeth Carpenter, administratrix, rendered her account to the Court. On 23 Mar. 1730/31 the Court appointed Lieut. Benjamin Hunt, David Newman, David Peckham, Edward Glover, and Noah Mason to make a division of the Real and Personal Estate. On 9 Apr. 1731 the estate was divided as follows: to widow Elizabeth one third; to son Comfort; to daughter Elizabeth Peck [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. VII, pp. 133, 159, 160–162].

Children, born at Rehoboth:

i. JOSIAH,[4] b. [illegible]; d. at Rehoboth 18 May 1716.
ii. EDWARD, b. [illegible]; d. at Rehoboth 2 June 1696.
iii. SETH, b. 5 Dec. 1697; d. at Rehoboth 24 Jan. 1698.
iv. ELIZABETH, b. [illegible] Mar. 1699/1700; m. at Rehoboth, 9 Nov. 1727, ISRAEL[4] PECK, b. 18 Dec. 1697, son of Joseph[3] and Elizabeth[3] (Smith) Peck.
v. DR. COMFORT, A.B. (Harvard, 1730), A.M. (*ibid.*, 1733), b. 8 May 1709; d. [illegible] 1739; m. at Rehoboth, 12 Nov. 1730, MRS. HULDAH [illegible], b. 16 Feb. 1712/13, daughter of Col. (and Dr.) Thomas[3] and [illegible] (Hunt) Bowen. Huldah was called "Mrs." because she was the daughter of a Justice of the Peace.

The following interesting letter is from the note book of James Brown:

"providdence sept[r] the 11[th] A D 1736 S[r] the time is out that you promised me pay for that Rum and I Bag you would assiste me with otes or money for I am in spedey nesesety for it from yours

James Brown

to Cumfort Carpenter"

[*The Letter Book of James Browne of Providence, Merchant*, Letter No. 63].

On the cover of a book he used at college, in which is written "Cyril Carpenter, born 1736", is a Carpenter coat of arms, *Arg. a greyhound passant s chief sable* [*Carpenter Genealogy*, p. 66]. These arms are cut on the Rehoboth tombstone of his cousin Daniel[4] Carpenter, who died at Rehoboth in 1763, and are the arms of William Carpenter of Cobham, co. Surrey, Esquire, granted 4 Mar. 1663 by Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt Clarenceux, to "William Carpenter & ye several discendants of his body lawfully begotton". [*Harl. MS.* [illegible] f. 1656b.] [*Pub. of Harl. Society*, vol. LXXVI, p. 46, *Misc. Grants of Arms*, p. 1.].

William Carpenter of Cobham died *s.p.* in 1672, and it is claimed that the William[1] Carpenter who emigrated to New England in 1638 was his nearest relative, and therefore inherited these arms. A reading of the original grant, however, shows clearly that this American Carpenter family has no right to this particular coat of arms.

FRENCH

JOHN FRENCH, deacon of the Church of Christ, Rehoboth, born in 1657, died at Rehoboth 25 Feb. 1724/5. He married at Rehoboth,

years, and was buried in the burying ground of King's Chapel, the place of worship which he attended; m. 26 Jan. 1762 MARY GOFFE, d. at Jamaica Plain (Roxbury) Mass., about 1825. His uncle James Noble gave him by will 13 Dec. 1769, "the farm on the easterly side Damoncotty fresh falls where said Arthur now lives". Nobleborough, Maine, incorporated 20 Nov. 1788, was named by Arthur Noble. It included Damariscotta until 1849, when the latter became a distinct town. He is said to have resided in Damariscotta, Maine, and Boston, Mass.

Children:

1. *John*,[4] lost at sea when a young man.
2. *Mary*, m. ——— Wetherin of Wiscasset, Maine.
3. *Charlotte*, m. James Harrison of Boston, Mass.
4. *Jane*, d. at Boston in 1844; m. Thomas Capen, son of Hopestill and Patience (Stoddard) Capen.
5. *James*, d. unm.
6. *Francis*, m. ———. Children: (1) Edward. (2) Fanny.
7. *George*, m. ——— Howard. Child: (1) Ann Maria, m. 12 Jan. 1839 Franklin E. Hunt, a deputy paymaster-general of U. S. Army, residing in 1877 at Leavenworth, Kans.
8. *Rachel*, b. at Wiscasset, Maine, about 1783; d. at Charlestown, Mass., in 1848, aged 65 years; m. (1) at Roxbury, 2 Aug. 1804, William Carver; m. (2) Samuel Devens, son of David and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Devens. He was a shipping-master at Boston, but resided in Charlestown, Mass., and d. about 1858, age about 81.

PECK

1. JOSEPH[3] PECK (*Nicholas*,[2] *Joseph*[1]), of Rehoboth, born 27 Oct. 1656, died in 1720. He married at Rehoboth, 11 Dec. 1684, ELIZABETH[3] SMITH, born 7 Dec. 1663, daughter of Ensign Henry[2] and Elizabeth[2] (Cooper) Smith.

Joseph Peck, 55 years old, was the proprietor of an inn at Rehoboth on 16 Feb. 1710/11—at the "Sign of the Black Horse" [*Court Papers*, Taunton, Mass., *Sessions Court, April Term*, 1711]. This is the only known record of this inn.

On 28 Oct. 1720 the inventory of Mr. Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, was taken. Its total was £933 3s., of which £807 was in realty. [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. IV, p. 39.]

On 23 Feb. 1721/22 Joseph[4] Peck and Nicholas[4] Peck, administrators of the estate of their father, Joseph[3] Peck, deceased, filed their account. It included an item "to Dr. Tolman, 10s". [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. IV, p. 40.]

On 24 Feb. 1721/22 Daniel Smith, Esquire, Mr. Jethniel Peck, Mr. Abiah Carpenter, Mr. Peter Hunt, and Mr. Samuel Mason, Jr., made a division of the real and personal estate of Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, deceased, as follows: to Joseph Peck, eldest son, two shares; to Nicholas, second son; to Israel, third son; to Stephen, youngest son; to Mary Butterworth, eldest daughter; to Lydia, second daughter; to Margaret, youngest daughter. [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. IV, p. 41.]

Children, born at Rehoboth:

i. MARY,[4] of Rehoboth, b. 27 July 1686; d. at Rehoboth 7 Feb. 1775, in her 89th year; m. at Rehoboth, 1 Mar. 1710/11, JOHN[4] BUTTER-

WORTH, housewright, b. at Rehoboth 7 May 1679, d. there 11 Dec. 1771, in his 93rd year, son of Capt. John[3] and Hannah[3] (Wheaton) Butterworth.

On 10 Aug. 1721 John Butterworth, Jr., elected to serve on the Jury of Trials, Superior Court, Bristol. In 1722 he built himself a new house.

On 23 Dec. 1720 John Butterworth, Jr., of Rehoboth, housewright, and Mary, his wife, sold for £36 12s. to Nicholas Peck of Rehoboth, husbandman, all rights in land at Rehoboth, Attleborough, or Barrington "which our honored father Mr. Joseph Peck late of sd Rehoboth, deceased, died seizer of". [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XIII, p. 373.]

On 14 Aug. 1723 Nicholas Campe in his examination before the court at Newport, Rhode Island, testified in detail how Mary Butterworth made counterfeit Bills of Public Credit at her house at Rehoboth, and testified that he himself had passed about £50 of Counterfeit Colony of Connecticut bills, and about £250 of Colony of Rhode Island and Province of Massachusetts Bay bills of her manufacture, and that she made the £5 counterfeit bill, here illustrated, that her brother Nicholas passed at Newport, for which he was arrested and put in jail there. [*Original Document*, Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office, Drawer 1722M-1723, Sept.]

On 15 Aug. 1723 John Butterworth, Jr., and his wife Mary, Israel Peck, Hannah Peck, wife of Nicholas Peck, Daniel Hunt, and Hugh Beatties, all of Rehoboth, were arrested and taken before Col. Nathaniel Byfield, Col. Mackentosh and Capt. Simon Daves, Esquires, Justices of the Court at Bristol charged with being "vehemently Suspected to be Guilty of Making Counterfeiting and Uttering the Bills of Public Credit of yet Several Governments in New-England". The wife of Nicholas Campe was summoned as a witness on his Majesties behalf. Capt. Samuel[3] Peck gave bond of £50 for the appearance at the next Court of his daughter Hannah[4] Peck, wife of Nicholas. John Butterworth, Jr., Daniel Hunt, Hugh Betties and Israel Peck were bound severally in £50 each for their appearance the next day for examination. Mary Butterworth was the only one detained and not admitted to bail. Nicholas Peck was arrested, but being "very sick" was not taken to Bristol. Anne Campe was bound in £20 for her appearance at the next Court of Assize & General Gaol Delivery to be held in Bristol to give evidence on his Majesties behalf. [*Archives of Supreme Judicial Court*, New Court House, Boston, Mass., Document No. 17, 095.]

Nothing more is known about this case.

On 5 Apr. 1754 John Butterworth and Oliver Butterworth, both of Rehoboth, housewright and laborer, "the above sd John being administrator of the estate of Sarah Read, wife of Thomas Read, late of Rehoboth, both deceased", sold for £35 10d. to John Spear, of Stonington, Conn., husbandman, 11 acres of land in Rehoboth", the said land given to John Butterworth by Sarah Read, and given to her by will of her husband Thomas Read [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XL, p. 474].

Children (surname *Butterworth*), b. at Rehoboth:

1. *John*, b. 1 Jan. 1711/12.
2. *Elizabeth*, b. 14 Dec. 1713.
3. *Nicholas*, b. 12 Dec. 1716.
4. *Nathaniel*, b. 18 Oct. 1719.
5. *Mary*, b. 28 May 1722.
6. *William* (twin), b. 8 Oct. 1725.
7. *Oliver* (twin), b. 8 Oct. 1725.

ii. JOSEPH, b. 2 May 1689; d. at Rehoboth 14 May 1689.

iii. ENS. JOSEPH, b. 27 May 1690; d. at Rehoboth 6 Jan. 1741/2; m. (1) (intention entered at Rehoboth 15 Feb. 1723/4) REBECCA BROWN of Barrington (then in Massachusetts); m. (2) at Rehoboth, 26 Feb. 1735/6, HANNAH PETTIS of Rehoboth [probably from Swansea].

On 14 Sept. 1719 Ens. Joseph Peck was elected to serve on the Jury of Trials, Superior Court at Bristol.

On 29 Dec. 1735 Joseph Peck, Nicholas Peck, Israel Peck and Stephen Peck, all of Rehoboth, for £6 5s. sold to Benjamin Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, five acres of undivided land at Rehoboth, "said five acres being Cast & Drawn in the hands . . . of our father, Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, deceased". All four signed; no witnesses. [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XXVI, p. 234.]

On 20 Apr. 1742 the Court appointed Mrs. Hannah Peck administratrix of the intestate estate of her late husband, Joseph Peck, of Rehoboth, yeoman. The same day the inventory was presented, taken by Jabez Bosworth, Jonathan Chaffee and Samuel Mason. The personal estate was £401 11s. 6d., and the real estate £1080, including an item of £520 for "house and house lot". [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. X, pp. 135, 142.]

On 27 Oct. 1743 the account of Hannah Peck, widow and administratrix of the estate of Mr. Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, shows debts paid £226 9s., which included "paid Mr. John Greenwood upon the account of Dr. Henry Sweeting, £6/17/06", also debts not paid, including "Doctor Richmond £11/00 and Doctor Tolman £3/16/00". [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. X, p. 393.]

On 21 Mar. 1744 the second account of widow Hannah Peck, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, includes the following items: "to nursing and tending Jabez Peck, son of Joseph Peck, deceased, and several charges, £8/00"; "to helping the said Jabez Peck with victuals and clothes, two years, wanting six days, £40/00"; "to medicine for my husband in his last sickness, £2/16/00"; "paid to Doctor Thomas Bowen, £2/16/02"; "to Elizabeth Man for nursing, 10s"; "paid Joseph Bosworth for going to Dr. Richmond, £1/10". [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. X, p. 492.]

On 18 Aug. 1745 a division was made of the real estate of Joseph Peck of Rehoboth, deceased, among the following heirs: to Hannah, widow; to daughter Jerusha, wife of Peleg Heath; to Winchester, the only surviving son; also to Winchester a third part of the portion of Jabez, his brother, who died since his father, before Jabez came of age or was married; to Mary, the other daughter. [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. XI, p. 63.]

Children by first wife, b. at Rehoboth:

1. *Jerusha*, b. 18 Nov. 1724.
2. *Winchester*, b. 31 Oct. 1726.

Children by second wife, b. at Rehoboth:

3. *Marcy*, b. 17 May 1737.
4. *Jabez*, b. 20 Aug. 1738.

2. iv. NICHOLAS.
v. ELIZABETH, b. 24 Sept. 1695; d. 27 Dec. 1707.
3. vi. ISRAEL.
4. vii. STEPHEN.
viii. LYDIA, b. 8 Nov. 1704.
ix. MARGARET, b. 28 Sept. 1706.

[To be continued]

minster (*ibid.*).[23] The third John de Caistron appears to have married Agnes, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Ranulf de Haughton (of Haughton, co. Northumb.), and to have left an only daughter and heiress, Joan de Dunbar, *alias* de Caistron, who carried the remaining Greystoke manors (Trewhitt, Great and Little Tosson, and Flotterton) in marriage to Richard de Chartenay of Hepple (*Northumb. and Durham Deeds* [Newcastle Rec. Soc.], pp. 169–70, and 245; *Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. XV, pp. 382, 396–7, 399, and 404).

From Edgar's elder brother, Gospatric III, descended the subsequent Earls of Dunbar, lords of Beanley, who, both as the holders of vast estates and as a branch of the ancient royal line, continued to rank as the greatest family in Scotland until the fifteenth century, when their power was finally undermined by the rise of the house of Douglas.

From Edgar's sister Juliana, wife of Ranulf de Merlay, derived the Merlays, Gobions, Morteynes, and Giffords of Twyford, Bucks., a descendant of whom, Margaret Gifford, married in the sixteenth century Hugh Sargent of Courteenhalls, Northanton., and was ancestress of the emigrant William Sargent of New England.

EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By Richard LeBaron Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass.

Early Counterfeiting

[Concluded from page 116]

2. Nicholas[4] Peck (*Joseph*,[3] *Nicholas*,[2] *Joseph*[1]), of Rehoboth, husbandman, born 10 Aug. 1693, was living in 1737. He married at Rehoboth, 29 Nov. 1721, his first cousin Hannah[4] Peck, born at Rehoboth 21 July 1697, died there 16 Oct. 1730, daughter of Capt. Samuel[3] and Rachel (———) Peck.

At a General Court of Trials & General Gaol Delivery held at Newport the first Tuesday in September 1716, at the trial of criminals, we find one line "Pecke—Nicholas Peck is discharged of his bonds, paying officer's fees" [*General Court of Trials Newport County* 1671–1724, Record I, p. 245].

On 14 Aug. 1723 Nicholas Campe in his examination before the Court at Newport, R. I., testified that Mary Butterworth made the £5 counterfeit Colony of Rhode Island Bill of Public Credit, here illustrated, that Nicholas Peck passed at Newport which was the cause of his being arrested and put in jail there. Campe also testified that Mary Butterworth had

[23] Shortly after 1154, John III de "Kestern" quitclaimed the service of William de Somerville in Ulnetby (in Coniscliffe, co. Durham) to the overlord, William son of Thomas de Greystoke (*Newminster Chartul.* [Surtees Soc.], p. 147).

taught Nicholas Peck's wife, Hannah, how to make counterfeit bills and that Mary told him that Hannah could make them as well as she could. [*Original Document*, Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office, Drawer 1722M–1723, Sept.]

On 15 Aug. 1723 Nicholas and his wife, Hannah, were among the seven arrested at Rehoboth and all except Nicholas, who was "very sick", were taken before Col. Nathaniel Byfield, Col. Mackentosh and Capt. Simon Daves, Esquire, Justices of the Court at Bristol, charged with being "vehemently Suspected to be Guilty of Making Counterfeiting and Uttering the Bills of Public Credit of yet Several Governments in New=England". Capt. Samuel Peck gave bond of £50 for the appearance at the next Court of his daughter Hannah, Nicholas' wife. John Butterworth, Jr., Daniel Hunt, Hugh Betties, and Israel Peck were severally bound in £50 each for their appearance the next afternoon for further examination. [*Archives of Supreme Judicial Court*, New Court House, Boston, Mass., Document No. 17,095.] Nothing more is known about this case.

On 27 Mar. 1732 Nicholas Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, for £3 5s., sold to Abraham Carpenter of Rehoboth, yeoman, 3½ acres of undivided land at Rehoboth. Signed Nicholas Peck (alone). [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. LII, p. 82.]

On 29 Dec. 1735 Joseph, Nicholas, Israel, and Stephen Peck, all of Rehoboth, for £6 5s. sold to Benjamin Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, five acres of undivided land at Rehoboth, "said five acres being Cast & Drawn in the hands . . . of our father Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, deceased". All four signed; no witnesses. [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XXVI, p. 234.]

On 13 June 1737 Nicholas Peck of Rehoboth, husbandman, for £400 sold to Samuel Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, fourteen acres of land in Rehoboth "being the whole of the Remaining part of my Homestead Lands that I have not sold, together with the westerly end or half of that Dwelling House standing upon said Land". Signed Nicholas Peck (alone). Witnesses: Comfort Carpenter and Thomas Willmarth. Deed acknowledged by Peck 14 June 1738; recorded 25 Apr. 1738. [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XXVI, p. 171.]

Children, born at Rehoboth:

i. JOSEPH,[5] b. 30 Apr. 1723; not mentioned in grandfather Capt. Samuel Peck's will, 1736.

ii. ELIZABETH, b. 22 Aug. 1724; mentioned in grandfather Capt. Samuel Peck's will, 1736.

iii. HANNAH, b. 10 Mar. 1726; not mentioned in grandfather Capt. Samuel Peck's will, 1736.

iv. COMFORT, b. 15 Aug. 1728. Under his grandfather Capt. Samuel Peck's will of 1736 he is bequeathed "all houses, land and orchards where his father, Nicholas Peck, then lived".

v. PEGGE, called Margaret in grandfather Capt. Samuel Peck's will, 1736, b. 18 May 1730.

3. ISRAEL[4] PECK (*Joseph*,[3] *Nicholas*,[2] *Joseph*[1]), of Rehoboth, joiner, born 18 Dec. 1697, was living at Barrington in 1744. He married at Rehoboth, 9 Nov. 1727, ELIZABETH[4] CARPENTER, born at Rehoboth 19 Mar. 1699/1700, daughter of Josiah[3] and Elizabeth (Read) Carpenter. [*Peck Genealogy*, p. 133, says "Israel unknown".]

On 14 Aug. 1723 Nicholas Campe in his examination before the Court at Newport, Rhode Island, testified that Israel Peck made the crow quill pens that Mary Butterworth used in making the counterfeit bills, and that Israel helped make the body of the bill, but could not finish any without her assistance. [*Original Document*, Newport Superior Court Clerk's Office, Drawer 1722M–1723, Sept.]

On 15 Aug. 1723 Israel Peck was one of the seven arrested at Rehoboth and taken before Col. Nathaniel Byfield, Colonel Mackentosh and Capt. Simon Daves, Esquires, Justices of the Court at Bristol, charged with being "vehemently Suspected of being Guilty of Making Counterfeiting and Uttering the Bills of Public Credit of yet Several Governments in New= England". Israel was bound in £50 with John Butterworth, Jr., Daniel Hunt and Hugh Betties severally for their appearance the next day for examination. Nothing more is known about this case. [*Archives of Supreme Judicial Court*, New Court House, Boston, Mass., Document No. 17,095.]

On 29 Dec. 1735 Joseph Peck, Nicholas Peck, Israel Peck and Stephen Peck, all of Rehoboth, for £6 5s. sold to Benjamin Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, five acres of undivided land at Rehoboth, "said five acres being Cast & Drawn in the hands . . . of our father Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, deceased". All four signed; no witnesses. [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XXVI, p. 234.]

On 23 Aug. 1738 Israel Peck of Rehoboth, joiner, and Elizabeth, his wife, for £100 sold to John Hunt, of Rehoboth, clothworker, two tracts of land at Rehoboth, one of 11 acres on the northerly side of Wright's Meadow, the other of 5 acres, 63 rods in Rose Meadow, being the whole of what was left to my wife Elizabeth from her father Josiah Carpenter's estate, late of Rehoboth, deceased [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XXVI, p. 302].

On 10 Dec. 1744 Joseph Allen, Jr., of Barrington (then in Mass.), yeoman, for £20 sold a parcel of land to Israel Peck, of Barrington, yeoman [*Bristol County Deeds*].

4. STEPHEN[4] PECK (*Joseph*,[3] *Nicholas*,[2] *Joseph*[1]), of Rehoboth, yeoman, born 1 Jan. 1701/2, died in 1781. He married at Rehoboth, 22 Mar. 1732/3, DEBORAH SWEETLAND of Rehoboth.

On 14 Aug. 1723 Nicholas Campe in his examination before the Court at Newport, Rhode Island, testified that Mary Butterworth told his wife that Stephen Peck had made two

counterfeit bills, one a £5 bill and the other a twenty shilling bill, but they would not do and that she burned them.

On 29 Dec. 1735 Joseph Peck, Nicholas Peck, Israel Peck, and Stephen Peck, all of Rehoboth, for £6 5s. sold to Benjamin Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, five acres of undivided land at Rehoboth, "said five acres being Cast & Drawn in the hands . . . of our father Joseph Peck, late of Rehoboth, deceased". All four signed; no witnesses. [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XXVI, p. 234.]

On 21 Sept. 1773 Stephen Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, for love and affection, deeded to his son Nicholas Peck, of Rehoboth, 13 acres of land at Rehoboth "where his house now standeth". Signed Nicholas Peck (alone). Witnesses: George Allen and Molly Peck. [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. LV, p. 526.]

Norton, 3 Apr. 1781. Nicholas Peck of Rehoboth, yeoman, appointed by the Court administrator of the intestate estate of Stephen Peck of Rehoboth, deceased. [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. LXX, p. 148.]

Children, born at Rehoboth:

i. NICHOLAS,[5] b. 14 Mar. 1733/4; d. young.
ii. NICHOLAS, b. 26 July 1735; d. young.
iii. NICHOLAS, b. 22 Mar. 1736/7; living at Norton, Mass., 3 Apr. 1781.
iv. BETTEY, b. 3 Dec. 1738; m. (intention entered at Rehoboth 8 Oct. 1763) JOSEPH TOOGOOD of Warren.
v. ABIGAIL, b. 16 Feb. 1739/40.
vi. PEGGE, b. 24 July 1742; m. 25 Nov. 1764 PELLEG KINGSLEY of Swansea.
vii. MOLLY, b. 14 June 1744.
viii. REBECKAH, b. 27 Apr. 1746; m. CALEB FULLER.
ix. JOSEPH, b. 25 Dec. 1749.

PULLEN

NICHOLAS PULLEN, of Rehoboth, worsted comber, died intestate before 24 June 1723, on which date his inventory was presented at court. He was sick at Marblehead just before his death, as shown by the item in the account of the administratrix. He married at Rehoboth, 19 Jan. 1709/10, Mary Tucker, both of Rehoboth. She married, secondly, at Rehoboth, 5 Aug. 1725, William Williams of Rehoboth.

Not much is known about Nicholas Pullen. Neither *Savage* or *Pope* lists the name. He may have been a brother of the following Pullen women married at Rehoboth: Anne, married 5 Mar. 1716/17 Nicholas Campe; Margaret, of Bristol, married 29 Nov. 1722 Joseph Dagget; Sarah, m. (intention entered at Rehoboth 20 Apr. 1723) John Goff of Barrington (then in Massachusetts).

There was a Richard Pullen, innholder, of Boston, Mass., who bought a parcel of land of Nathaniel Stephens of Roxbury, feltmaker, on 1 Apr. 1721 [*Bristol County Deeds*, vol. XIII, p. 394]. No reason is given for registering this deed in Bristol County.

On 26 Aug. 1721 Ebenezer Lyon of Rehoboth, cordwainer, for £180 sold to Nicholas Pullen, of Rehoboth, worsted comber, "all

William Carroll Hill	Newton
James Melville Hunnewell	Boston
Russell Leigh Jackson	Salem
Miss Margery A. Leavitt	Whitman
Miss Florence Viaux	Boston

EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By Richard LeBaron Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass.

REDWAY

Nothing has been written about the Redway family of Rehoboth, The name is spelled in the records in many different ways, including Redwaie, Redeway, Redaway, Reddaway, Redeways, Riddaway, Ridway, Readaway, Wredway, Rudway, and Redway, which seems to be the generally accepted way of spelling the name today.

James[1] Redway, and his sons John[2] and James,[2] and John's sons, had numerous tracts of land set off to them by the Town, bordering Palmer River, in what is now left of the original town of Rehoboth. These lands all remained in the Redway name until the fourth generation, when four Redway families removed from Rehoboth just before and during the Revolutionary War. James[4] Redway sold his farm in 1772 and left the town; Thomas[4] Redway sold his farm in 1774 and apparently also left; Timothy[4] Redway sold his farm in 1778, and, ten years later, was living at Putney, Windham Co., Vermont; Samuel[4] Redway sold his farm in 1780, and the following year was at Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass. Nine years later he was a resident of Harpersfield District on Charlotta River, Montgomery Co., N. Y. In the census of 1790 the name Redway * does not appear in the towns of Rehoboth, Swansea, or Attleborough.

The following Redway genealogy † is the first to be written of a Rehoboth family in which is included every mention of the family name as recorded in the original Rehoboth Town Records from 1643 to 1739—nearly one hundred years. There is nothing more to be found about the name in Rehoboth, and any additions to the family genealogy within this period will have to come from sources other than Rehoboth.

The name Redway, or Ridway, is not a common early name in New England, and is not listed by James Savage in his *Genealogical*

* In the Providence, Rhode Island, telephone directory for 1943, containing some 85,000 names, Redway is not listed.

† The research for this Redway Genealogy includes an examination of all the original Rehoboth Town Records from 1643 to 1739; the original Rehoboth Vital Records to 1700, and the printed records to 1890; the early Swansea Vital Records, Book A, 1662 to 1705; the printed Attleborough Vital Records to 1849; the Plymouth and Bristol County, Mass., wills; the Bristol County, Mass., Redway grantor deeds, 1686 to 1795, besides numerous other originals records, all of which are cited in the text.

EARLY REHOBOTH FAMILIES AND EVENTS

By Richard LeBaron Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass.

Richard Wright

This is a study of Richard Wright, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, one of the leaders, and perhaps the main organizer in the settlement of Seekonk, later called Rehoboth. Nothing has been written about this man, who from the very beginning played an important part in the founding of Massachusetts more than three centuries ago. Savage and Pope knew little about him, and what is here printed presents a new ancestor to many thousands of people.

Richard Wright came from England in the first fleet with Governor John Winthrop as servant * to Col. John Humfrey (or Humphreys), bringing with him three daughters, and perhaps other children, and probably his mother, Margaret. His wife would appear to have been deceased, for his two daughters in depositions made seventy-one years later, said that they came with "their father", with no mention of a mother.

In 1629 Colonel Humfrey was chosen deputy governor of the Massachusetts Company, but, as he decided to remain in England, Thomas Dudley was elected to fill his place.

Richard Wright proceeded to take up the lands at Saugus (Lynn) granted Colonel Humfrey and develop into the "plaine farme", erecting the houses and buildings, and getting the place ready for the arrival of the owner.

In 1634 Colonel Humfrey came to New England and established himself at Saugus. His first wife, the Lady Susan, daughter of Thomas Clinton, third Earl of Lincoln, was a sister of the Lady Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson. For a time Richard Wright and his family remained on the farm at Saugus. Later we find him at Boston; then at Braintree, and next at Seekonk as one of the organizers of the new township.

Early in the history of New England there were two men by the name of Richard Wright. The first came in the fleet with John Winthrop in 1630, and the second first appears in Plymouth Colony when on 8 Oct. 1636 he was granted five acres of land "at the fishing point next Slowly Field".

The first positive separation of the two men is on 5 June 1638, when at an inquisition at the General Court, held at Plymouth, Richard Wright was one of fifteen "honest and lawful men of the colony". At this time there was a Richard Wright known to be in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. From this date on the records of

* Three hundred years ago anyone was a "servant" who worked for another whether in the capacity of farmhand or lawyer.

the two men are distinct and separate. The Plymouth * man, married in 1644 and died in 1691, was young enough to have been a son of the Massachusetts man.

Richard Wright was the most important man and leader in the new settlement at Seekonk. Much has been said about the leadership of Rev. Samuel Newman in this settlement, but he was simply the teacher of the church. He was a scholar, and his consuming interest at this time was in the revision of the first edition of his Concordance to the Bible, finished at Weymouth and published in England in 1644.

Almost every spare minute of his time must have been taken up with this new revision, and in spite of the fact that he moved into the wilderness of Seekonk in 1643, his new 2nd edition of the Concordance to the Bible was published in London in 1650. This contained more than a million and a half words. It is said that he worked on it by light of "pitch pine knots", but anyone who has ever written a manuscript involving such an amount of research knows that he never could have done this work by the light of a smoky pine stick without losing his eyesight. He had to make a full time job of this Concordance, which is probably why he received no money from the town for the first few years.

Richard Wright was a staunch member of Samuel Newman's church, and when he went to England he may have carried to the printer the manuscript of Mr. Newman's new 1650 Concordance to the Bible. There is no record of anyone else from Rehoboth going to England at this time.

Richard Wright of Braintree, with Alexander Winchester (who had been servant to Mr. Henry Vane), William Cheeseborough, and Walter Palmer were the real founders of Seekonk, and of these Richard Wright was the dominant man. Those from Weymouth and Hingham, contrary to what has been published, were secondary.

On 10 Dec. 1644 the nine Seekonk townsmen, including Alexander Winchester, chairman, Richard Wright and Walter Palmer, of Braintree, with the backing of Massachusetts Bay, ordered eighteen men, including the powerful John Brown, Assistant at the Plymouth Court (then living at Taunton), either to move to Seekonk or forfeit their lands. This action was taken when it was thought that Seekonk was within the Massachusetts Bay jurisdiction.

The decision of the United Colonies that Seekonk was within the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony, and not in that of Massachusetts Bay, resulted in all of the Braintree men being dropped from the new board of Seekonk townsmen, of which John Brown was made the chairman. From this time on, John Brown, the Plymouth Colony Assistant, was the dominant power in Seekonk, which name had been changed to Rehoboth. Richard Wright, William Cheese-

* There are fourteen Plymouth Colony records, from 6 Oct. 1636 to 1 Mar. 1663/4, that seem to pertain exclusively to Richard Wright of that colony. To facilitate additional study, these records are as follows: 6 Oct. and 7 Nov. 1636; 2 Oct. and 4 Dec. 1637; 5 Feb. and 8 Mar. 1637/8; 5 June 1638; 21 Nov. 1644; 2 Mar. 1646/7; 3 June 1652; 7 June 1659; 23 July 1661; and two on 1 Mar. 1663/4. These are found in Plymouth Colony Records, vol. I, pp. 45, 46, 67, 70, 77, 78, and 88; vol. II, pp. 79 and 112; vol. III, pp. 8, 164 and 223; vol. IV, pp. 54 and 55.

PALMER
HOLBROOK
WRIGHT

borough, and Walter Palmer left the town, and Alexander Winchester died in 1647.

On 7 Oct. 1645 the Massachusetts Court granted twenty Braintree families "1,000 acres of land to plant a town in the place where Mr. Gorton did live". This attempt to settle in Rhode Island did not succeed, for the reason that John Brown of Rehoboth stopped the settlement by forbidding them to go to Gorton's settlement, claiming the territory to be within the limits of Plymouth.

The following records have been collected by the writer over a period of twenty-five years. In them will be found every mention of Richard Wright appearing in the original Rehoboth records. They are complete enough to present a picture of the times three centuries ago, and add much to our knowledge of the early settlement of Seekonk, later called Rehoboth.

——1630—Richard Wright came to New England in the fleet with Governor Winthrop this year. He came over in the employ of Colonel Humfrey,* to take up his lands at Saugus, erect buildings, and develop a farm to have ready for Colonel Humfrey on his arrival to New England. With him came his daughter Elenor, about 9 or 10 years old, and daughter Abigail, about 8 years old. There were probably other children, besides, perhaps, Margaret who may have been wife or mother [Depositions of Richard Wright's daughters (1701), *Suffolk County Court Records*, original papers No. 5,400].

27 Aug. 1630—Among the recorded members of the Boston church are the names Richard Wright, number 89, and Margaret Wright, number 99 [*Boston Church Records*].

28 Sept. 1630—Shortly after this date, a company of militia was organized at Saugus. The officers, not chosen by the people, but appointed by the governor, were: Richard Wright, captain; Daniel Howe, lieutenant; and Richard Walker, ensign [*History of Lynn* (1629–1864), vol. I, p. 135].

3 May 1631—At the Court of Assistants held at Boston, "it is ordered that John Legge, serv^{t} to M^{r} Humfry, shalbe seuerely whipped this day, att Boston, and afterwards soe soone as conveniently may be, att Salem, for strikeing Richard Wright, when hee came to gieue him correc̃on for idleness in his maist^{rs} worke" [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. I, p. 86].

9 May 1631—At the General Court held at Boston, John Winthrop was chosen governor; Thomas Dudley, deputy governor; and Roger Ludloue, Increase Nowell, William Pinchon, Simon Bradstreet, Capt. John Endicott, John Humfrey,† William Coddington,† and John Winthrop, Jr., assistants.

"It was ordered that there should be two out of every plantation [eight towns] appointed to confer with the court about raiseing of a publicque stocke". Among those named were Richard Wright, for Saugus; William Cheesebrough, for Boston; and Walter Palmer, for Charlton [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. I, p. 95].

Governor Winthrop says that these men "were to advise with the governor and assistants . . . so that what they should agree upon

* John Humfrey, who lived mostly in London, but had a house in Sandwich, co. Kent, had been chosen, in England, deputy-governor of the Massachusetts Company, but did not come to New England until July 1634, probably in the *Planter*.

One of his daughters, Ann, married, first, William Palme of Ireland, and, secondly, Rev. John Myles of Swansea, for which see the deposition of Richard Wright's two daughters, Elen^{r} Clarke and Abigail Hollbrook, made in 1701.

† Neither of these two men was in New England, but they were daily expected to arrive.

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† Neither of these two men was in New England, but they were daily expected to arrive.

should bind all" [Winthrop's *Hist. of New England* (Ed. Savage, 1853), vol. I, p. 76]. In this embryo of a parliament are the names of Richard Wright, William Cheeseborough, and Walter Palmer, all later leaders in the settlement at Seekonk, with the strong backing of Governor Winthrop and the Massachusetts Bay Court.

14 June 1632—"One Abraham Shurd of Pemaquid, and one Capt. Wright, and others, comming to Pascataquack, being bound for this bay in a shallop with £200 worth of commodities, one of the seaman, going to light a pipe of tobacco, set fire on a barrel of powder, which tare the boat in pieces. That man was never seen, the rest were all sived, but the goods lost.

"The man that was blown away with the powder in the boat at Piscataquack, was afterwards found with his hands and feet torn off. This fellow, being wished by another to forbear to take any tobacco, till they came to the shore, which was hard by, answered, that if the devil would carry him away quick, he would take one pipe. Some in the boat were so drunk and fast asleep as they did not wake with the noise" [Winthrop's *Hist. of New England* (Ed. Savage, 1853), vol. I, p. 79].

James Savage, in a footnote to this entry in Winthrop's Journal, says that he presumes that this Captain Wright is the Richard Wright of Saugus.

3 Sept. 1633—At the court held at Boston, John Dillingham, Richard Wright, and Thomas Dexter agreed to have the difference among them referred to Mr. Endicott and Mr. Nowell for settlement [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. I, p. 108].

4 Mar. 1633/4—At the court held at Boston there was "Gyven & pmised towards the Sea Fort", among others, "Rich: Wright, 4 inch plancke, 40" [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. I, p. 113].

14 May 1634—At the General Court held at Boston Richard Wright is made a freeman [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. I, p. 368].

17 Dec. 1634—In letter written by John Humfrey to Isaac Allerton—"My servant Richard Wright living at Saugus, writes me for £5 in monie, if you think it better or fitter the provisions for commutation to get what they meet by, I pray you send it to him and charge mee with it here upon sight" [*Winthrop Papers*, vol. II, p. 335—*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1931].

4 Jan. 1635—Richard Wright and four others are named to lay out land at Mount Wooliston [*Boston Town Records* (1634–1648), p. 7].

14 Dec. 1635—At a general meeting upon public notice, Mr. William Colborne, Mr. William Aspinwall, Mr. John Sampford, William Balston, and Richard Wright, "shall in behalf of the town go and take a view at Mount Woolliston and land out there which may be sufficient for Mr. William Coddington and Edmund Quincy", etc. [*Boston Town Records* (1634–1648), p. 6].

— — 1636—Richard Wright was of Boston; had land at Mount Wollaston and is called captain [Savage's *Gen. Dict.*, vol. IV, p. 658].

20 Feb. 1636—"Our brother Wright" is to assist Mr. Coddington in laying out the land of Mr. John Wheelwright [*Boston Town Records* (1634–1648), p. 15].

14 Mar. 1636—Richard Wright and the others give the bounds of the land they were previously ordered to lay out at Mount Wolliston [*Boston Town Records* (1634–1648), p. 9].

6 Aug. 1636—Richard Wright contributed 6s. 8d. "towards the maintenance of a free-schoolmaster for Mr. Daniel Maude, being now also chosen thereunto. Gov. Henry Vane headed the list of forty-five subscribers with a contribution of £10" [*Boston Town Records*].

3 Apr. 1637—"Our brother Richard Wright" should lay out an allotment

Dictionary, neither is it listed by Charles Henry Pope in his *Pioneers of Massachusetts*.

It seems clear that the James Ridway, of Dublin, Ireland, servant in 1637 to William Bladen, of that city, stationer, was at Hingham, Mass., later in the same year, as shown by the following documents, and that this same James Ridway is identical with the James "Redwaie" who was with the first settlers in the new township of Seekonk (Rehoboth) in 1643.

"Articles of Agreem^t Indented made and agreed vp^on this Eighteenth day of Aprill 1637 betweene William Bladen * of the Cittie of Dubline Stationer & John ffisher * of the Same Taylor on the one pt and Ralph Woodward † of the same Cittie m^rchant on the other p^t as followeth

"Impris whereas the aboue said p̄ties haue putt into a Joynt Stocke, the sume of three hundred pounds starling being each of theire hundred pounds apeece w^ch is to Imployed in New England for the benefitt vse and behoofes of the aforesaid pties joyntly and in manner and forme following

"Item it is agreed by and betweene the said pties that y^e Said Ralph Woodward shall haue at or before the pfecting heereof, the said whole Stocke of three hundred pounds sterling in his owne hands, and forthwith (through Gods pmission) to take his voyage together with y^e said Stocke for New England aforesaid and there to Imploy the same, for the best benefitt and advantage of all the said pties, Either by dealing with M^r Wells of New England for his house & pportion of land therevnto w^ch hath beene formly treated of, & to make a full purchase of it in y^e names of all the said p̄ties to these p^rñts, or else not to deale with it at all, Or otherwise y^t the said Ralph Woodward shall here provide proportions of land, in some other place, for himselfe and the said William Bladen and John ffisher according to the Custome of y^e planters in New England, and shall Erect & build houses both for himselfe, and likewise for y^e said William & John vpon the said land, whereby they may respectively be provided for, and theire families when it shall please God to call them over

"Item it is agreed by and betweene the said p̄ties, that the said Ralph Woodward his wife daughter & servants that he carryeth over with him shall Imploy theire whole endeavors & labors, for the terme of three yeares after theire Arrivall (in case the said pties to these p^rñts, by theire Vnanimous Consent & Likeing doe not devide the said Stocke & jmproovm^t thereof Sooner) for the Improvm^t of the said Stocke & benefitt of the said three pties, and the said Ralph his wife daughter and servants to be allowed for their severall passages or transportācons together with theire dyetts both in passage and after they are arrived out of the said Stocke, during this partnershipp, Provided alwayes that if the said Ralph shall at any tjme dureing this ptnershipp dispose of his said Daughter, that then the Charge of her dyett to surcease Item it is agreed by and betweene y^e pties to these p^rñts that the pfitts & advantage that shall be made of the Stocke to be equally devided betweene them, and to leaue an equall share of what Causalties or losses shall happen in the Imploym^t of the said Stocke

"Item it is agreed and the said William Bladen and John ffisher doe heereby joyntly & seuerally, for themselues Authorize & giue full power vnto the said Ralph Woodward to vse and Imploy the said Stocke of three hundred pounds in what kinde or nature Soeuer, he shall thinke fitt and Convenient, for y^e

* Edmund Hobart of Hingham married Sarah, widow of Rev. John Lyford, who had children Rev. Obadiah and Mordecai Lyford. The last named, on 6 Aug. 1639, made his stepfather, Hubbard, his guardian, who appointed William Bladen, Alderman of Dublin, and John Fisher of the same place, attorneys to sell a lease at Leballeglish, co. Ardmagh. Elsewhere Lyford is called the minister at Levelegkish near Laughgaid, co. Ardmagh. Mentions land in Tyrone [Lechford's *Note Book*, p. 94] [Register, vol. XL, p. 270].

† Ralph Woodward, proprietor at Hingham 1636; freeman, March 1637/8; d. 5 Jan. 1662; Deacon; Commissioner of Court; m. 12 Feb. 1639, Mary ———, who d. 4 Feb. 1660. His only daughter, Sarah, m. 8 May 1645 John Smith of Hingham. Administration of his estate granted to John Smith, 11 Apr. 1663 [*Suffolk Deeds*, vol. III, p. 175; Register, vol. XII, p. 52] [*Pope*, p. 514].

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advancem[t] & jmprovm[t] of y[e] said stocke to y[e] best advantage, and to rule gouerne, and dispose of such Servants as he shall carry over with him, as if they were his owne It is lastly agreed by and betweene the said pties to these pñts y[t] whensoeuer they shall be minded to make a ptition or devid y[e] said Stocke, with y[e] Improvem[t] of the same that then y[e] said Ralph his executo[rs] or Administrato[rs] shall giue a true and pfect Accompt, both of the issues & profitts of the Said Stocke, as what losses or causalties haue hapned in the Imploym[t] of the same, In witness whereof the aboue said pties to these pñts haue Interchangeably putt to theire hands & seales y[e] day & yeare first aboue written

"Sealed & deliuered in
"y[e] p[r]sence of
Dancer Hancocke
"the m[r]ke R of Richard Norcrosse
Andrew Willford

William Bladen & a seale
John ffisher & a seale

"Entred and Recorded at the Request of Ralph Woodward the first of September 1658

Edw Rawson Recorde[r]"

[*Suffolk Deeds*, vol. III, pp. 176, 7].

"Know all men by these p[r]sents that I William Bladen of y[e] Cittie of Dublin haue & doe Constitute and Ordaine my welbeloued freind Ralph Woodward late of the same Cittie my true & lawfull Atturney for me & in my steed to order and Imploy a Certaine Stocke of goods adventured with him to New England as also the gouerment and ordering of my servant James Ridway in all lawfull & honest manner for the time till I shall otherwise order and appointe, and further desire and require that both my servant & Stocke may be Imployed in the best manner for my advantage and the good of the Plantation vnto which I haue heervnto set my hand & seale Dated the 23[th] of June 1637

"Sealed and deliuered in the
"p[r]sence of
Jo Hudson
John ffisher

William Bladen
and a seale

"Entred and Recorded at Request of Ralph woodward 1[st] Septēber 1658
Edward Rawson Recorder"

[*Suffolk Deeds*, vol. III, p. 177].

"Know all men by these p[r]nts that I John ffisher of the Cittie of Dublin haue and doe Constitute and Ordaine my welbeloued freind Ralph Woodward Late of the same Cittie m[r]chant my true and lawfull atturney for me & in my name & steed to order and Imploy a Certaine Stock of goods adventured with him to New England, as also y[e] goverm[t] & ordering of my servant Thomas Benson,* in all lawfull and honest manner for the time till I shall otherwise order and appointe, And further desire & require that both my servant and stocke may be Imployed in the best manner for my advantage, and the good of the Plantation, vnto w[ch] I haue heerevnto sett my hand & seale this 23[th] of June 1637

John ffisher & a seale

"Sealed & deliuered in
the p[r]sence of
William Bladen
Jo: Hudson

"Entred and Recorded at the Request of Ralph Woodward the first of September 1658

[*Suffolk Deeds*, vol. III, p. 177].

Edw Rawson Recorde[r]"

1. JAMES[1] REDWAY, the progenitor of the family in America, was perhaps born in Dublin, Ireland, where on 18 Apr. 1637 he was apparently servant to William Bladen, stationer and alderman of that

* THOMAS BENSON is not listed by *Savage* or *Pope*. Sir Lawrence Washington of Garsden, co. Wilts, Knight, made his will 11 May 1643; proved 23 May 1643. He mentions four servants, one of whom is Thomas Benson [REGISTER, vol. XLIII, p. 414].

city. He came to Hingham, Mass., about the middle of the year 1637, as William Bladen's servant, under the charge of Ralph Woodward. He was probably released from his apprenticeship three years later, in 1640, and married in 1641.

His first child, Sarah, was born, probably at Hingham, about 1642. In the spring of 1643 he removed to Seekonk (Rehoboth), Plymouth Colony, with the Samuel Newman migration, where he had an eight-acre home lot, then in his possession, formally granted him on 31 [? May] 1643. This home lot was on the northwest side of the "Ring of the Town", on the west side of the present Greenwood Ave., and south of the present North Broadway, at a point probably about where the Rumford Chemical Works old general-store building now stands. He sold this home lot, previous to 1665, to John Daggett, who in turn sold it to his brother Thomas Daggett, probably then of Martha's Vineyard.

James Redway's second child, John, was born at Seekonk (Rehoboth) 10 Dec. 1644, the first recorded birth in the new township. His seventh and last child is recorded as born at Rehoboth the middle of February 1654. There is no mention in the Rehoboth records of the name of James Redway's wife, who died after the birth of her last child in 1654 and before he made his will in 1677.

31 [?May] 1643—At a town meeting a home lot of eight acres is "given unto James Redwaie w^ch he now posseth" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 25].

10 Mar. 1643/4—At a town meeting James Redewaie draws lot No. 29 for 3¾ acres of land in the division of the "Neck" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 6].

[No date] James Reddway registers his cattle ear marks [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 15].

9 June 1645—"James Redaway, estate £50," * draws lot No. 5 in the "great plaine" [*Reh. Prop. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 6]. Ralph Sheppard draws lot No. 5 in the "greate plaine" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 4].

—— 1645—Land recorded to Ralph Shepperd (given to James Redwaie)

"Imp^s his home lot Eight acres
" twelve acres three q^trs and 25 Rod in the woodland plaine being 54^th lot [originally assigned to Mr. Loringe]
" one acre 30 Rod of fresh meade lying in the Rose meadow
" three acres three q^trs of salt marsh."

[*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 67].

18 Feb. 1646—At a meeting of the town it is decided to draw lots for the new meadow—"all of those under £150 Estate to be made up to 150." James Redwaie draws lot No. 25 for 1 acre 2 quarter [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 83].

13 May 1653—At a town meeting "Richard Bowen & James Ridwaye" are chosen "for overseer of the wayes" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 102].

28 June 1653—He is twenty-eighth on the list of forty-one Rehoboth inhabitant signers empowering Richard Bowen, Stephen Paine, Thomas Cooper, and William Sabin to represent Rehoboth in settling land differences with Capt. Miles Standish, Capt. Thomas Willett, and Josias Winslow [*Plymouth Colony Deeds*, vol. II, Pt. II, p. 78].

* Although given Ralph Sheppard's home lot in 1643, James Redway apparently did not at this time receive much additional land. In arriving at the value of an estate each person was valued at £50. We know that at this time James Redway had a wife and two children, which would account for £48 of this £50 estate. [In ?] 1665 he is rated for £121 10s, the 1643 value of Ralph Sheppard's estate.

30 July 1657—At a town meeting it is "ordered y^t^ the constable shall demand of James Reddway, Robert Wheaton & Thomas Wilmarth 5s. a person for cutting of 3 loads of grass counter to towne order" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 122].

22 Dec. 1657—James Redway is taxed by the town for 5s. 3d. The largest taxpayer is William Palmer, 18s., and the smallest taxpayer, John Miller, Jr., 4d. [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 231].

22 June 1658—At a town meeting James Reddeway draws lot No. 5 in a division of meadows on the north side of the town [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 74].

——— 1658—James Riddawey, freeman, takes the oath of Fidelity at Rehoboth [*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. VIII, p. 178].

30 Jan. 1659—In a list of town debts James Reddway has due him 5s. [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 202].

19 Feb. 1660—At a town meeting liberty is "granted to James Redeway to take up 10 ackers of Lands in the second division Lyeing next to John Pecks Land in Liew of soe much land y^t^ was due to him in the Last devision of Lands he is not to build on it nor to hinder the towne of a high way" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 136].

3 July 1663—At a town meeting a committee of five is chosen to lay out a home lott for Goodman Sarle, "about four or six acres." Fourteen men contributed land, among whom was "James Reddeway, ½ aker" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 152].

29 Jan. 1663—In the "Cuntry rate" James Reddeway is listed for 5s. 3½ d. [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 205].

29 Jan. 1663/4—Due from the town to James Reddaway "for bringing up Mr. Symes goods [ ] to 12 hundred & a halfe, £2 3s. 9d." [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 207].

11 July 1664—James Reddeway delivers to Samuel Butterworth of Weymouth before Richard Bullock, Clerk, a stray horse for the use of Will Robinson of Dorchester [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 2].

10 Jan. [?1665]—The Lands of James Reddeway:

"1. one home Lot Lyeing on the north west syde of the town cont eight akers more or less yt was ye Lot of Ralph Shephard butting on the Common on the north east, the land of John ffitch on the east John Dogget on the west ye high way on the south." On the left-hand margin is the following notation: "this land sould to John/ Dagget &/from him sould/to his Brother/thomas Dagget."

"2. six akors and a halfe in the second devision butting on the high way north on a high way south bounded with with the land yt was William Smiths west, the Teacher on the east wch was part of Edward Smiths lot.

"3. two akers more or less on the west syde of ye playne, butting on the high way east bounded with the land of Abraham Martin north Joseph Peck south.

"4. two akers more or les on ye east syde of ye playne butting on the highway west the land of Anthony Perry south, Will Carpenter north.

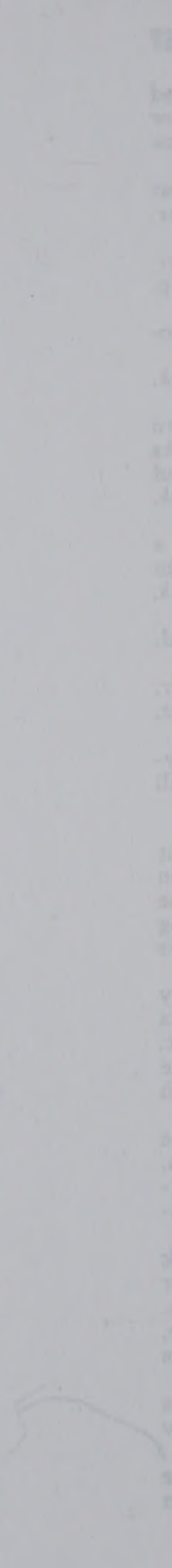
"5. ffoure akers & a halfe more or less on the east syde of the playne butting on the high way west Bounded on the Lands of John Titus south Anthony Perry north.

"6. three akers & three quarters & halfe a quarter more or less in the neck called wachemoket neck butting on the commons east Providence River west bounded w^th^ the Land of Joseph Peck south, the teacher north.

"7. one aker and twenty rod of meddowe more or less, in Rose meddowe, Bounded with the meddowe of John Perrum on the south Peeter Hunt on the north.

"8. one aker and a quarter more or less, at Palmers River Bounded w^th^ a great white oake at ye corner of the hill, Joyneing to John Dogget meddow upon ye south Rice Lenord on the north.

"9. two akers & three quarters of salt meddow more or less Lyeing in the hundred akers Bounded w^th^ John Perrum on the south Anthony Perry on the north." [*Reh. Prop. Rec'ds*, vol. I, pp. 11, 12].



——[? 1665]—In a list of persons and estates is: "No. 13, Ralph Shepard, [illegible] James Redewayes, £121 10s." [*Reh. Prop. Rec'ds*, Book I, p. 2].

May 1668—At a town meeting James Redeway draws lot No. 31 in a division of the meadows in the North Purchase [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 178].

Mar. 1668/9—At a town meeting James Redeway is a member of a committee of eight appointed to lay out fifty acres of land per share in the North Purchase lands. A dissent as to the means of the laying out of these lands is made by Capt. Willet, Mr. Myles, Will Saben, Mr. Browne, Decon Cooper, John Miller, Sen., John Peren, Sen., George Kendrike and William Carpenter [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 182].

2 Dec. 1670—At a town meeting it is voted that William Hammond for his "incouragement to tary in the Towne" shall have seven acres of land on the other side of the mill river against Sam Carpenter's and James Redway's lots [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 109].

No date] Abt 1670—The town owes James Redway 14s. 7d. for work on the minister's house [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 226].

5 Feb. 1671—James Readway draws lot No. 47 in the allotments for the Neck division [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 213].

——1671—In the Town rate list to pay the Town debts for this year is James Redeway, 6s. 7d. oh [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 2].

0 Feb. 1672—James Redeway draws lot No. 29 for the building of the second division fence [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book I, p. 217].

—— 1672—"In the Latter part of the Country Rate" for this year is James Redeway for 6s. 7d. oh [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 6].

——1673—James Redway is taxed 3s. 9d. in the "first part of the Country Rate" for this year, and for 3s. 3d. oh in the "secont Part" [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, pp. 8, 10].

—— 1674—He is taxed 4s. 5d. in the first part of the Country Rate for this year and the same amount in the second part [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, pp. 11, 13].

10 Mar. 1674/5—In a list of "fence as it was cast in y^e^ second division" drawn this day, James Redeway is No. 46, "12½ 2f."; also No. 25, "14½ don." [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, p. 29].

'o Jan. 1676—In "an account of the charges that Several Persons have ben at in the Town of Rehoboth Relating to the late war", is: James Redway, Sen., £5 14s. 4d. [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 16].

—— 1676—In the Country and Town Rate made this year, James Redeway is listed for £8 13s. 4d. [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 24].

0 May 1678—In the Town Rate made this day James Redway is listed for 8s. 5d., 3q. His son John for 1s. 2d. [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 26].

—— 1679—In "the proportion of persons fences laid out in 1679 in the 2nd division on the west side of the river", James Redway is listed for "27 rod halfe" [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, back page].

—— 1679—James Redway 27½ rods of fence his proportion in the second division on the west side of the river [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, p. 331].

18 Feb. 1684/5—At a town meeting adjourned to 29 June 1685, James Redeway is listed as one of the proprietors in the "third tens" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, pp. 43–45].

"James Redway of Rehoboth in the Collony of New Plymouth n New Plymouth in New England yeoman; being Aged And of a weakly body; but . . . of good and p^r^fect Memory made his will 26 July 1677; proved before the Plymouth Court 4 June 1684.

"First I doe will and ordaine that Debts owing by mee to any 'son whatsoever; shal be payed by my executor hereafter named within some speedy and convenient time after my decease Item I give unto my Daughter Sarah Ten pound to be payed her out of ny estate after my decease by my executor; unto my Daughter

Martha
Land lyin
of Robert
Carpente
age Item
Carpente
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Item it is
he shall h
out of my
Right of
when it s
for the us
his son C
five acres
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Gilbert
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Inventory
Rehoboth 14
"Imprimis
one feath
one Cove
two Blan
one bed
one sheet
one Cage
in puter
two Bras
one spitt
one Bott
one swor
three Ch
one salt
one pitch
one Tabe
A spinni
Two we
Two Dra
Iron hoo
One Shar

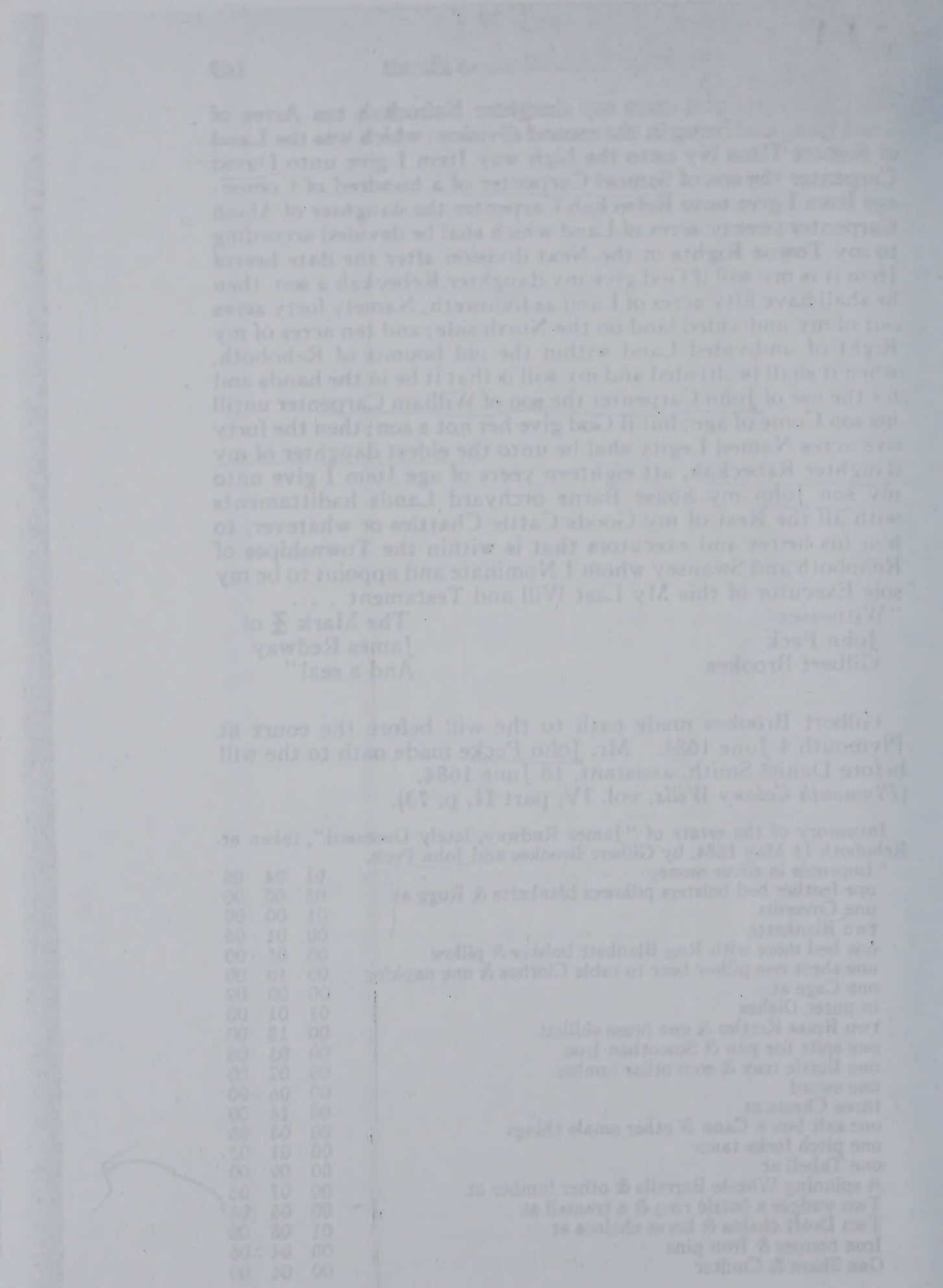
Martha five pound unto my daughter Rebeckah ten Acres of Land lying and being in the second division; which was the Land of Robert Titus Ny unto the high way Item I give unto David Carpenter the son of Samuel Carpenter of a hundred of Comonage Item I give unto Rebeckah Carpenter the daughter of Abiah Carpenter twenty acres of Land which shal be devided according to my Towne Rights in the. Next division after the date heerof Item it is my will if God give my daughter Rebeckah a son, then he shall have fifty acres of Land as followeth, Namely forty acres out of my undivided land on the North side; and ten acres of my Right of undivided Land within the old bounds of Rehoboth, when it shall be divided and my will is that it be in the hands and for the use of John Carpenter the son of William Carpenter untill his son Come of age; but if God give her not a son; then the forty five acres Named Legity shal be unto the eldest daughter of my daughter Rebeckah, att eighteen yeers of age Item I give unto my son John my house Barne orchyard Lands hadittaments with all the Rest of my Goods Cattle Chattles or whatever, to him his heires and executors that is within the Townshipes of Rehoboth and Swansey whom I Nominate and appoint to be my sole Executor of this My Last Will and Testament . . .

"Witnesses: The Mark ⨦ of
John Peck James Redway
Gilbert Brookes And a seal"

Gilbert Brookes made oath to the will before the court at Plymouth 4 June 1684. Mr. John Pecke made oath to the will before Daniel Smith, assistant, 18 June 1684.
[*Plymouth Colony Wills*, vol. IV, part II, p. 73].

Inventory of the estate of "James Rudway, lately Deceased", taken at Rehoboth 14 May 1684, by Gilbert Brookes and John Peck.

"Imprimis in silver money	01	04	06
one feather bed bolsters pillowes blanketts & Rugg at	05	00	00
one Coverlitt	01	00	00
two Blanketts	00	01	06
one bed more with Rug Blankett bolster & pillow	00	06	00
one sheet one pillow bear to table Clothes & one napking	00	10	00
one Cage at	00	00	09
in puter Dishes	01	01	00
two Brass Kettles & one brass skillett	00	18	00
one spitt fier pan & Smoothen Iron	00	05	06
one Bottle tray & som other lumber	00	02	00
one sword	00	06	00
three Chests at	00	14	00
one salt box a Cann & other smale things	00	03	06
one pitch forke taner	00	01	03
one Tabell at	00	09	00
A spinning Wheele Barrells & other lumber at	00	07	06
Two wedges a bettle ring & a tramell at	00	05	06
Two Draft chains & horse chaines at	01	08	00
Iron hoopes & Iron pins	00	04	06
One Share & Coulter	00	04	00



Martha five pound unto my daughter Rebeckah ten Acres of Land lying and being in the second division; which was the Land of Robert Titus Ny unto the high way Item I give unto David Carpenter the son of Samuel Carpenter of a hundred of Comonage Item I give unto Rebeckah Carpenter the daughter of Abiah Carpenter twenty acres of Land which shal be devided according to my Towne Rights in the Next division after the date heerof Item it is my will if God give my daughter Rebeckah a son, then he shall have fifty acres of Land as followeth, Namely forty acres out of my undivided land on the North side; and ten acres of my Right of undivided Land within the old bounds of Rehoboth, when it shall be divided and my will is that it be in the hands and for the use of John Carpenter the son of William Carpenter untill his son Come of age; but if God give her not a son; then the forty five acres Named Legity shal be unto the eldest daughter of my daughter Rebeckah, att eighteen yeers of age Item I give unto my son John my house Barne orchyard Lands hadittaments with all the Rest of my Goods Cattle Chattles or whatever, to him his heires and executors that is within the Townshipes of Rehoboth and Swansey whom I Nominate and appoint to be my sole Executor of this My Last Will and Testament . . .

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one sheet one pillow bear to table Clothes & one napking	00	10	00
one Cage at	00	00	09
in puter Dishes	01	01	00
two Brass Kettles & one brass skillett	00	18	00
one spitt fier pan & Smoothen Iron	00	05	06
one Bottle tray & som other lumber	00	02	00
one sword	00	06	00
three Chests at	00	14	00
one salt box a Cann & other smale things	00	03	06
one pitch forke taner	00	01	03
one Tabell at	00	09	00
A spinning Wheele Barrells & other lumber at	00	07	06
Two wedges a bettle ring & a tramell at	00	05	06
Two Draft chains & horse chaines at	01	08	00
Iron hoopes & Iron pins	00	04	06
One Share & Coulter	00	04	00

three chaires & a baskett	00	06	00
Three Cowes	06	00	00
The one halfe of a yewe & one at best advantage at	00	10	00
one Bible	00	05	00
In debts of silver money & a short peiece of chaince	02	10	00
nine pound in common pay			
A short Chaince	00	01	00
One bed Rugg & blankett	02	07	00
one Iron kittle a grid Iron a seive & som smale things at	00	13	00
Stirrups Irons Andirons	00	03	00
	27	10	3

"Gilbert Brooks (B) his mark
"John Peck

"John Rudway made oath to ye truth of this Inventory before ye Court held at plimouth ye 4th June 1684. Nathaniel Morton, Secretary."
[*Plymouth Colony Wills*, vol. IV, part II, p. 72].

Children, all except the first born at Rehoboth:

i. SARAH,[3] probably born at Hingham about 1642; probably d. at Rehoboth; * m. (1) at Rehoboth, 25 May 1660, SAMUEL[2] CARPENTER, b. in 1644, d. at Rehoboth 20 Feb. 1682/3, youngest son of William[1] and Abigail Carpenter; m. (2) at Rehoboth, 18 Jan. 1687/8, GILBERT BROOKS, d. at Rehoboth 13 June 1695, who had buried his first wife, Elizabeth, at Rehoboth 17 July 1687.

"ffebruary the 20th 170⅞ the select men of the Town of Rehoboth agreed with the Widd Sarah Brooks for Dyatting Edward Leach & for Bording him Att three shillings pr weeke, sd Time began the 21st of sd february. Reho December ye 19 1706 the selectt men of sd Reho Reconed with abiah Carpenter in Behalfe of his Mother Widdow Sarah for Clothing that shee procured for Edward Leach & the Account is as ffolloweth (viz) one Cresry Coate & makeing; one wescoate half worn Two New Shirtts one New pair of briches. Amounts to 2–10, sd Widdow brooks is paid as may be seen on the foregoing folio for sd Clothing & four Shillins Towards his bord, Likewise on the following folio there is order to pay ye sd Sarah Brooks five pounds seventen Shillings for 3 yeares Borde of sd Edward Leach.

"Received of The Towns Money fifteen Shillings In Behalfe of my mother Sarah Brooks Towards the Keeping of Edward Leach Rehoboth December ye: 22: 1707 I say Received by me Abiah Carpenter.

"This is a True Copie Transcribed out of the origanall Receipt Attest

Danel Smith"

[*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 94.]

On 22 Dec. 1707 the town ordered Timothy Ide, Treasurer, to pay widow Sarah Brooks "for Dyatting Ed Leach £7 16s. In grain" [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 97].

On 3 May 1709 the Town ordered Daniel Smith, Treasurer, to pay James Carpenter for a pair of shoes for Edward Leach [*Reh. Rate Book*, II, p. 104].

Sarah[3] Redawey was undoubtedly the oldest child, probably born at Hingham before her father removed to Rehoboth, for her brother John was born there in 1644, the earliest recorded Rehoboth birth. In a document executed at Rehoboth 20 Jan. 1687/8 by Gilbert Brooks and wife Sarah, reference is made to her third part of a

* There are only two Brooks deaths recorded in the Rehoboth Vital Records, Elizabeth Brooks, wife [first] of Gilbert Brooks, brd. 17 July 1687, and "Sarah Brooks, widow, a stranger", d. 8 Jan. 1717/18. Gilbert Brooks d. 1 June 1695, but his death is not recorded in the Rehoboth Records.

piece of land at Palmer's River "which the said Sarah had of her brother John Readaway, so appears by deed of sale." James Redway in his will dated 26 July 1677 bequeathed his daughter Sarah £10.

Samuel[3] Carpenter is buried in the old Newman Cemetery at East Providence, R. I. On 24 Oct. 1931 the writer found and photographed the gravestones, which are two roughly chiseled field stones marked "S C. 1682", and a foot stone marked "S C."

In the William Bradford Quitclaim Deed to Rehoboth, dated 26 Dec. 1689, Sarah (Redway) (Carpenter) Brooks' five youngest children were listed as orphan proprietors of lands. These children were Jonathan, 17; David, 14; Solomon, 12; Zachariah, 9; and Abraham, 7.

Gilbert Brooks of Rehoboth made his will 6 June 1695; proved 5 July 1695. He left his wife Sarah the dwelling house, orchard, and home lot, etc., "Dureing the time of her Widowhood and Bearing my Name", and makes bequests to grandson Benony Wigin; to Zachariah Carpenter that lives with me; to nine daughters an equal share of his estate, only daughter Rachel's share to grandson Benony Wigen; to grandchild Basheba Walker; to grandson Brook Thresher. Executors, sons-in-law Robert Crossman and William Manle. Witnesses—Samuel Newman, Richard Bowen, and Nathaniel Chaffee. Codicil to the will: to Mary Coleborn; to Hannah Crossman; to Bethiah Thresher; Rebeccah Horskins shall have no more, having received other things; Ester Stephens hath had her whole share.

The inventory of the estate of Gilbert Brooks of Rehoboth, "who Deceased the thirteenth Day of June 1695", was taken 4 July 1695 by Nicholas Peck and Richard Bowen, and sworn to at Bristol 5 July 1695, by Robert Crossman and William Manley, executors. Amount £84 [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 128, 130; cf. REGISTER, vol. LXIII, pp. 82, 3].

An account of the funeral charges and debts paid by Robert Crosman and William Manley executors of the will of "M[r] Gilbert Brooks who Dec[d]: 30[th] Day of June 1695", paid July 6, 1695 and since; Items:

"to money william Manley layed out for father at Bofton
"to Cap[t] Peck for helping take the Inventory
"to Abiah Carpenter for hurdles & other work
"to Samuel Carpenter for his Boyes work
"to m[r] william Carpenter
"to hunts wife & the Taylor
"to John Redawayes wife for her Boyes work
"to Nath[ll] Chaffee for his Euidence to y[e] will & Smiths work
"to James Carpenter the weaver
"to Deacon [Samuel] Newman for his Evidence to the will
"to Sam[ll] Haskins
"to James Walker & ffrances Stevens
"to Sam[ll] Thresher
"to M[r] Jarate Ingraham for work
"to Richard Bowen Doct[r]:
"to M[r] [Henry] Sweeting the fuller
"to M[r] Richard Bowen for Inventorying & Euidencing to y[e] will
"to Sarah Perry for linnen Cloath
"to Nuson * the Taylor
"There is yet a Debt to pay Richard Bowen Jun[r]: of Rehoboth 10 or 12[s]: we know not Juft what for want of opportunity to Recon.

* This was probably Lenord Newsum who m. at Rehoboth 18 July 1693 Experience Titus and had the following children b. at Rehoboth: 1. Isabel, b. 26 Mar. 1694; brd. 29 Mar. 1694. 2. Mercy, b. 25 Aug. 1699. 3. Mary, b. 11 Jan. 1701/2. 4. Leonard, d. — —— 1724.

"The Estate Credit from Jonathan Carpenter £ and one & Nine pence Due from John Marten—and about £ from Joseph Doget which yet we cannot come at. Said account presented to John Saffin Esq^r Judge of probate by Robert Crosman one of the executors, July 13, 1696, and allowed by him. John Cary Regist^r":

Robert Crossman and William Manley, executors, rendered an account of the legacies paid 6 July, and since, as follows: to the widow; to Zachariah Carpenter; to Benoni Wigins; to Brooks Thresher; to Rebecca Huskins. Paid to the children: Basheba Walker, Bethia Thresher, Sarah Lyon, Elizabeth Stevens children, and "as to Rachel another Daughter being at long Island we have as yet No opportunity to pay her anything. Mary Colebond as yet will not Receive any portion but rather Shows Dislike of the will. And as to the lands we have Not yet oportinity to Divide y^m Our Mother, the widow haueing the house & home lott Dureing her widowhood, by will." Recorded 30 Oct. 1696 by John Cary Regist^r [*Bristol County Probate Records*, vol. I, pp. 153, 4; cf. REGISTER, vol. LXIII, pp. 130, 1].

Children (surname *Carpenter*), born at Rehoboth:

1. *Samuel*, b. 15 Sept. 1661; d. 17 Jan. 1736/7; m. at Rehoboth, 8 Jan. 1683, Patience[2] Ide, b. 25 May 1664, d. 28 Oct. 1732, dau. of Nicholas[1] Ide. Samuel Carpenter was a Lieutenant in the Militia. Twelve children born at Rehoboth.
2. *Sarah*, b. 11 Jan. 1663; m. 17 May 1683 Nathaniel[2] Perry, b. at Rehoboth 8 Oct. 1660, son of Anthony[1] and Elizabeth Perry. Seven children born at Rehoboth.
3. *Abiah*, b. 10 Feb. 1665.
4. *James*, b. 12 Apr. 1668.
5. *Jacob*, b. 5 Sept. 1670; d. prob. in 1690. He went on the Canada Expedition in 1690. There is no record of his return.
6. *Jonathan*, b. 6 Dec. 1672; d. 23 Aug. 1716; m. 13 Mar. 1699 Hannah French, b. at Rehoboth 19 Oct. 1679, dau. of John and Hannah (Palmer) French. Ten children born at Rehoboth.
7. *David*, b. 17 Apr. 1675; d. 26 July 1701; m. 22 Nov. 1697 Rebecca Hunt, widow of Lieut. Ephraim Hunt. David is left a legacy of £100 Commonage in his grandfather James Redway's will dated 26 July 1677; he received this legacy, £25, on 19 May 1697. Two children born at Rehoboth.
8. *Solomon*, b. 23 Dec. 1677.
9. *Zachariah*, b. 10 July 1680. Living at the home of his stepfather as mentioned in Gilbert Brook's will dated 6 June 1695.
10. *Abraham*, b. 25 Sept. 1682; d. 22 Apr. 1758; m. (1) 1 May 1705, Abigail Bullard, d. 5 June 1713; m. (2) 22 Apr. 1714 Eleanor Chord, d. 27 Dec. 1762, aged 85 years.

JOHN.

MARY, b. 27 May 1646; not mentioned in her father's will dated 26 July 1677; probably m. ABIAH CARPENTER, b. at Weymouth 9 Apr. 1643, son of William and Abigail Carpenter of Rehoboth. James Redway in his will made a bequest "unto Rebeckah Carpenter, the daughter of Abiah Carpenter, 20 acres of land which shall be divided to my town rights in the next division after the date hereof." In William Bradford's Quit Claim Deed to the Town of Rehoboth, 26 Dec. 1689, Rebecca Carpenter is listed as an orphan Proprietor of Rehoboth lands.

It is here suggested, for the first time, that Mary Redway's husband was Abiah Carpenter, twin of Abigail, b. at Weymouth 9 Apr. 1643, son of William Car-

penter of Weymouth and Rehoboth, and brother of Samuel Carpenter who m. Mary's sister Sarah. On 18 Oct. 1652 William Carpenter of Rehoboth bought of Benedict Arnold land in Warwick, on which Abiah Carpenter subsequently settled.

William Carpenter of Rehoboth, in his will dated 10 Dec. 1658, bequeaths "to my son Abiah the rest of my land at Pawtuxet, and the medow after my decease; and his mother and Samuel to help him to build a house, because Samuel hath a house built already . . . a yearling mare colt, being the white mare's colt, and one yearling heifer, and Dr. Jarvis' Catechism, and Helens' History of the World, and one ewe [ ] about my wife's occasion when she was at the Island . . . to Samuel one half of the land which I now live upon . . . and he now lives on, with his furniture and half of my working tools; and Abiah the other half."

The James Redway and William Carpenter families at Rehoboth were closely connected as will be seen by an examination of the following records of five of William Carpenter's children:

2. *William Carpenter*, b. in England about 1631; m. 5 Oct. 1651 Priscilla Bennett, and their son, John Carpenter, b. 9 Oct. 1652, m. about 1676 Rebecca Redway, sister of Sarah, Mary, and Lydia.
4. *Hannah Carpenter*, b. at Weymouth 3 Apr. 1640; m. 21 Apr. 1659 her cousin Joseph Carpenter, son of William of Providence; removed to Mosquito Cove, Long Island, where Hannah d. about 1670, and Joseph d. in 1683. It is certain that Abiah went with his sister and brother-in-law to Long Island, but after the death of his sister, Hannah, he returned to Pawtuxet, R. I. Joseph Carpenter sold land at Mosquito Cove, 30 Nov. 1668, and Abiah deeded it back to him in January 1669 [*Carpenter Genealogy*, pp. 46, 7].

   Abiah Carpenter testified at the Indian Court Martial at Newport 25 Aug. 1675 that he was living at Pawtuxet during King Philip's War. His sister's father-in-law, William Carpenter had a garrison house at Pawtuxet which was attacked by about 300 Indians and a large number of cattle driven off.
5. *Abiah Carpenter*, twin, b. at Weymouth 9 Apr. 1643; probably m. Mary Redway, b. at Rehoboth 27 May 1646, d. before her brother James, who was buried 28 Oct. 1676. Mary was sister of Sarah, Lydia, and Rebecca. Abiah Carpenter, mariner, was of Weymouth and Rehoboth, Mass.; Pawtuxet and Warwick, R. I.; and Mosquito Cove, Long Island, N. Y.
6. *Abigail Carpenter*, twin, b. at Weymouth 9 Apr. 1643; m. in 1659 as his second wife, John Titus, Jr., who by his first wife, Rachel, had John, b. 18 Dec. 1650, who m. 17 July 1673 Lydia Redway, sister of Sarah, Mary, and Rebecca.
7. *Samuel Carpenter*, b. prob. in 1644, youngest son, m. 25 May 1660 Sarah Redway, sister of Mary, Lydia, and Rebecca.

iv. MARTHA, b. 15 Mar. 1648; brd. 1 Mar. 1685/6; m. at Rehoboth, 27 Sept. 1667, PRESERVED ABELL, b. 1644, d. at Rehoboth 18 Aug. 1724, son of Robert[1] Abell. He m. (2) at Rehoboth, 27 Dec. 1686, Sarah[2] Bowen, b. 7 Feb. 1656, d. 14 May 1703, dau. of Richard[2]

and Esther (Sutton) Bowen. He m. (3) (marriage intentions at Rehoboth, 20 Dec. 1706), Mrs. Anne West of Boston, d. 11 Dec. 1723. James Redway in his will dated 26 July 1677 bequeathed his daughter Martha £5.

Preserved Abell served in King Philip's War under Major Bradford, and advanced £7 15s. 1d. for the support of the war. Later, in 1690, he served as a Lieutenant in Sir William Phipp's Expedition against Canada.

29 Mar. 1708—Lieut. Preserved Abell is one of a committee of three to procure a schoolmaster "to Keepe Scholle in Rehoboth for halfe a yeare: one that is according to Law" [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, p. 114].

13 Apr. 1708—An agreement is signed by Lieut. Preserved Abell and two others to engage James Rennock to keep school in Rehoboth for one quarter year [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, p. 117].

7 Feb. 1708/9—The town chooses a committee, consisting of Lieut. Preserved Abell and four others to check the accounts of Timothy Ide, late Town Treasurer; the committee to have full power to acquit and discharge said treasurer [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, p. 118].

9 Feb. 1708/9—Lieut. Preserved Abell is one of a committee chosen to lay out land. He draws lot No. 152; Gilbert Brook's heirs lot No. 150; John Redway lot No. 165 [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, pp. 111, 112].

27 Mar. 1710—Lieut. Abell and two others are appointed by the town to stake and bound out land to William Cole, tanner, purchased of Jonah Palmer, Jr., to set a mill house upon. At the same town meeting he and three others are appointed to stake and bound land to the Reverend Mr. Thomas Greenwood —land he had purchased of Samuel Palmer and Ensign Moses Read [*Reh. Tn. Mt'gs*, Book II, p. 124].

Preserved Abel makes his will 18 Aug. 1724; proved 15 Sept. 1724. He names his son Joshua Abell sole executor, and gives him his dwelling-house, barn, and other small housing, together with home lot, or homestead, lying on the southwesterly side of the Town Common, on both sides of the Mill River; one-half of his tract of Land lying Neare Doctor Richard Bowen's home lot; one-half of his lot in the Second Division, which he purchased of Stephen Paine; one-half of his wood lot at the Swamp by Millard's Bridge; one-half of his salt meadow at the Hundred Acre Meadow; one-half of his lot in Watchamoket Neck, lying near Samuel Hill's; one-quarter part of his salt meadow at the New Meadow; one-third part of his rights of Commonage in the Township of Attleborough; fifty pounds estate of Commonage Rightes in the Town of Rehoboth. To his three grandsons, Robert Abell, son of his son Joshua Abell; Ebenezer Walker, son of his eldest daughter Dorothy Walker; Abiah Carpenter, son of his second daughter Experience Carpenter, all his tract of land or farme lyeing on the Western Branch of Palmer River, to be Equally Devided Between them. To his daughters, Dorothy Walker, Experience Carpenter, and Mary Walker, all his land in the Town of Rehoboth and Attleborough, and Rightes and Commonage, both in Rehoboth and Attleborough, and his Salt Meadow lying in the Township of Barrington, excepting what he gives to his son Joshua Abell, and to his three grandsons [*Bristol County Wills*, vol. IV, p. 356]. The inventory totaled £391 15s. 1d. and was taken 28 Sept. 1724 by Josiah Carpenter, Edward Glover, and Abiah Carpenter. [*Ibid.*, p. 406].

Children by first wife (surname *Abell*), b. at Rehoboth:

1. *Mehitable*, b. 28 Aug. 1672; d. at Rehoboth 19 Sept. 1672.
2. *Dorothy*, b. 18 Nov. 1677; m. at Rehoboth 11 Oct. 1703, as

* Arnold II Ser.

second wife, Ebenezer Walker of Rehoboth, d. in 1718; she m. (2) at Rehoboth, 13 Jan. 1724/5, John Read of Rehoboth.

3. *Joanna*, b. 11 Jan. 1681; d. at Rehoboth 20 Feb. 1702/3.

Children by second wife (surname *Abell*), b. at Rehoboth:

4. *Martha*, b. 20 Nov. 1687; d. at Rehoboth 30 Aug. 1709.
5. *Robert*, b. 25 Apr. 1689; d. at Rehoboth 1 May 1715.
6. *Sarah*,* b. 10 Jan. 1690/1; d. 14 Feb. 1702/3.
7. *Experience*, b. 10 Mar. 1692/3; m. at Rehoboth, 1 Jan. 1717/18, Abiah Carpenter, Jr., b. at Rehoboth 21 Apr. 1691, d. there 7 Oct. 1743, son of Abiah and Mehitable (Read) Carpenter. Eleven children b. at Rehoboth.
8. *Joshua*, b. 8 June 1695; d. at Rehoboth 16 Mar. 1731/2; m. at Rehoboth, 16 June 1720, his cousin Rebecca Carpenter of Rehoboth, b. 17 Oct. 1698, dau. of David and Rebecca (Hunt) Carpenter. Six children b. at Rehoboth.
9. *Mary*, b. 18 May 1697; d. in July 1747; m. at Rehoboth, 9 May 1717, Ephraim Walker, b. 4 Sept. 1692, d. 2 Mar. 1731/2, son of Samuel and Martha (Ide) Walker. In her will she bequeathed £10 to the First Church of Rehoboth to purchase a cup for the communion service, and left her negro boy Caesar to James Clay, her son-in-law, providing for his liberty.

v. JAMES, b. last of March 1650; brd. at Rehoboth, intestate, 28 Oct. 1676. He served under Maj. William Bradford in the Narragansett Swamp Fight on 19 Dec. 1675. In the Rehoboth records is the following entry:

26 Jan. 1676—"An account of the charges that several Persons have ben at in the Town of Rehoboth Relating to the late war—Soldiers creditors that was under Maj. Bradford—James Redway, £1 16 s" [*Reh. Rate Book*, vol. II, p. 18].

It would seem that he was probably killed at Rehoboth by the Indians, although there is no record to prove it. Three persons are recorded as being buried at Rehoboth in September 1676; four in October, Tabitha Hunt, 13 years old, and Sarah[2] (Bowen) Fuller, daughter of Richard[1] Bowen and wife of Robert Fuller, on the 14th; Jeremiah Fitch, over 21 years old, son of John Fitch, on the 15th; and James[2] Redeway, Jr., 26 years, son of James[1] Redeway, on the 28th. In November there were seven burials, a total of fourteen in three months. Previous to the war the Rehoboth yearly death rate was about five.

So far as the Rehoboth records are concerned, there is no evidence that James Redway was married. He died intestate, and his property was divided among his brother John and three sisters. From his inventory it would seem that he may have been married, for he had a farm with a house and cattle. His family, if any, may have been killed by the Indians. There were many unrecorded Rehoboth deaths in this Indian war.

The inventory of James Redway was taken at Rehoboth 1 Feb. 1676/7, by John Peck and Stephen Paine, Jr., and totaled £67 2s. 5d.

* Arnold in his printed *Vital Records of Rehoboth* read this name *Levi*. The original record reads *Sari*.

	lb	s	d
"Item his wearing apparell att	05	11	6
Item 1 Iron pott with a paire of pothookes	00	07	6
Item 1 Gun without a locke	00	15	00
Item in Indian Corne and Rye att	01	08	00
Item 1 horse	02	00	00
Item 1 oxe	03	00	00
Item 1 Cow att	02	05	00
Item 1 heiffer att	01	08	00
Item Steer? att	01	06	00
Item 1 Swine att	00	09	00
Item in Debts from the Towne	01	12	00
Item in Mony	00	04	09
Item in Debts	01	01	09
Item a house att £45	45	00	00
Item a bible att	05	00	00
	67	02	05"

John Redway made oath to this inventory before the court held at Plymouth 7 Mar. 1676/7. Letters of Administration were granted to him by the court which allowed him a double portion of the estate, the balance to be equally divided among his three sisters [*Plymouth Colony Wills*, vol. III, pt. II, p. 77].

The three sisters were Sarah (Redway) Carpenter who died 20 Feb. 1682/3; Martha (Redway) Abell, buried 1 Mar. 1685/6, and Rebecca (Redway) Carpenter, whose last child was born 30 Jan. 1691/2.

vi. LYDIA, b. 30 May 1652; brd. at Rehoboth 25 Nov. 1676; m. at Rehoboth, 17 July 1673, JOHN[3] TITUS, Jr., b. 18 Dec. 1650, son of John[2] and Rachel (———) Titus. Lydia is not mentioned in the will of her father, James Redway, dated 26 July 1677.

Child (surname *Titus*), b. at Rehoboth:

1. *Lydia*, b. 6 Dec. 1674; perhaps d. young, as she is not mentioned in her grandfather's will.

vii. REBECCA, b. the middle of February 1654; m. about 1676 JOHN[3] CARPENTER, b. at Rehoboth 9 Oct. 1652, son of William[2] and Priscilla (Bennet) Carpenter. He m. (2) Sarah Day,* widow of Ralph Day of Dedham.

James Redway, in his will of 26 July 1677, provides that "if God give my daughter Rebecca a son, he is to have 50 acres of land . . . to be in the hands and for the use of John Carpenter, son of William, until his son come of age . . ." also, "to my daughter Rebeckah 10 acres of land in the second Division."

John Carpenter served from Rehoboth in the Narragansett Expedition in King Philip's War in 1675, and at Rehoboth advanced £1 18s. 6d. for the use of the town in carrying on the war.

Amos Carpenter in his *Carpenter Genealogy*, page 51, says that John Carpenter was a house carpenter, and that he remained in Rehoboth and Swansea and worked at his trade in different townships, including Rehoboth, Attleborough, Swansea, and Dedham, Mass.; Wood-

* *Carpenter Genealogy*, p. 51.

67	02	02"

stock, Conn., and other towns; that he was called "John Carpenter, of Dedham, Mass.", and was in Swansea in 1689 when he sold his real estate to John Butterworth, Sr., and the next year went to Woodstock, Conn., where by vote of the town he was granted land in 1692 and had an estate amounting to £213; also, that he was a captain in the French and Indian War from Woodstock.

Children (surname *Carpenter*), b. at Rehoboth:

1. *Amos*,* b. 19 Dec. 1677; brd. 6 July 1681.
2. *Eliphalet*, b. 17 Apr. 1679.
3. *Priscilla*, b. 20 Jan. 1680.
4. *Dorothy*, b. 9 Feb. 1683.
5. *Jesse*, b. 29 Mar. 1686.
6. *Ruth*, b. 14 Feb. 1687/8.
7. *Amos*, b. 12 Feb. 1689/90; d. 6 Mar. 1690/1. Clearly not "a Town soldier who died at Anticosta" as stated by Arnold in his printed *Vital Records of Rehoboth*.
8. *Martha*, b. 30 Jan. 1691/2; brd. 1 May 1692.

[To be continued]

NOTE

It having come to the attention of this Society that certain genealogists and publishers have used the name of the Society in connection with their own enterprises, the Society again desires to state that it has NO genealogical representatives in this country or in England, nor is it in any way connected with any publications other than those that it issues over its own name at 9 Ashburton Place, Boston.

It has also been reported to the Society that certain paper salesmen have been telling members of the Society who were seeking durable paper for their publications that the paper used in this periodical is "one hundred per cent wood."

For more than fifty years the paper used for this magazine has been made to order by the same manufacturer, and since 1907 it has been made on the Society's formula and watermarked "N. E. H. G. S. Standard." Sample sheets, selected at random, have been examined by a competent chemist, whose certificates have shown that the paper complies with the requirements of the formula. This formula is in substantial agreement with the recommendations of the Committee on Deterioriation of Paper, appointed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers & Commerce, whose report (London, 1898) shows an exhaustive study of the subject. The leading German, English, and American chemists who have made a study of the manufacture of paper believe that paper properly made on such specifications will prove sufficiently lasting for publications of permanent value. This Society requires not less than 75% rag fibre, not over 25% wood fibre, freedom from all but the merest trace of chemicals used in the manufacture, and not over 10% clay filler.

* William Carpenter, Town Clerk, entered this name in the Rehoboth Town Records as *Aaron*. He made the return to the Plymouth Court as *Amose* [*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. VIII, p. 67]. Town Clerk Carpenter entered the death as *Amos* in the Town Records and made the same return to the Plymouth Court.

and his cattle used to feed & range thereon: & further this deponent testifyeth that some few yeares after, y^e^ sd. Col: Humphryes came over into New England, & after his arrivall this deponent lived w^th^ y^e^ sd. Col. Humphryes upon y^e^ farme aforesd call^d^ Saugus or Sangus. And she remembers very well that y^e^ sd Col: Humphryes brought with him a young gentlewomen whose name was Ann Humphryes: who was afterwards married to one m^r^ Palmes in Ireland or England as this deponent hath been informed, and after y^e^ sd m^r^ Palmes dyed, was ag^n^ married to one m^r^ Miles a minister who sometimes lived in Swanzy in New England & farther this deponent testifyeth that y^e^ aforesd m^rs^ Ann was y^e^ reputed daughter of y^e^ sd Col: John Humphryes, & that she brought over w^th^ her when she came last into this country one son & three daughters & farther saith not.

"ABIGAIL HOLBROOK, aged seventy eight yeares or thereabouts, who dwelleth at Scituate but now being at roxbury made oath Novemb^r^ 4^th^ 1701 that she was about eight yeares of age when she came first into this country with her father Richard Wright &c. &c. Her deposition is to the same purport as her sister's.

ABIGAIL WRIGHT

"NEHEMIAH WALTER aged 38 yeares or thereabouts testifyeth & saith that there came over with him from Ireland in y^e^ same ship of w^ch^ Capt. Grecian of Boston was Comander in y^e^ yeare 1680 the widow of m^r^. Palmes in Ireland, who had with her foure children (viz) Jonathan, Ann, Elizabeth and Susanna Palmes who were her reputed children and acknowledged by her to be her children, and farther saith not.

"Mr. Nicholas Lang & m^rs^ Ann Palmes were maried on the tenth day of January 1687/8 M^r^. Samuel Avery of New London was maried to m^rs^. Susannah Palmes on the 25: of October 1686.

"Transcribed out of the Register of Swanzey, May 25: 1701

P WILLIAM INGRAHAM
Town Clarke"

[*Suffolk County Court Files*, original papers No. 5,400.]

From the above, we are able to construct the following genealogy:

1. RICHARD[1] WRIGHT, of Lynn, Boston, and Braintree, Massachusetts, and of Seekonk, Plymouth Colony, was born in England probably about 1598. He married in England, but the name of his wife is not known. He came to New England in the first fleet with Winthrop in 1630, accompanied by at least three, and perhaps four daughters, and probably Margaret Wright who may have been his mother.

Banks in his *Planters of the Commonwealth* says that Richard Wright came from Stepney (Ratcliffe), co. Middlesex, England, but as that statement is unsupported by original source record, it has no importance, for the name was common in England and Stepney had many inhabitants named Richard Wright.

We do know that when he returned to England in 1646/7 he visited Lemington Priors, in the heart of the inland county of Warwick, ninety miles northwest of London, which is in Middlesex County. He was in the employ of Col. John Humfrey, who lived mostly in London, and also had an estate in Sandwich, co. Kent, so that there is a wide range of places in which he might have contacted Colonel Humfrey. Here again is plenty of opportunity for research. Where, or when Richard Wright died is not known. There is no record of his estate settlement in either the Suffolk or Bristol County records.

In 1643 we find Richard Wright and his three sons-in-law and

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families all settled in the new plantation at Seekonk. He had a 12-acre home lot in the northwest end of the "ring of the town" on the north side of the present Hoyt Avenue near Wannamoiset Golf Clubhouse in the Rumford section of the town of East Providence, R. I. His three sons-in-law each had 8-acre home lots. Richard Wright's lot adjoined Robert Sharpe's on the east; William Sabin's on the west; and James Clarke's adjoined William Sabin's.

At the same time we also find in Seekonk a George Wright who apparently had a wife and one child. He had been a lieutenant at Braintree and came to Seekonk with Richard Wright. What the relationship was is unknown.

Children, order of birth uncertain:

i. ———,[2] d. about 1661; m., perhaps about 1639, WILLIAM SABIN, who was buried at Rehoboth 8 Feb. 1686/7. He m. (2) at Medfield, 23 Dec. 1663, Rev. Ralph Wheelock officiating, Martha Allen, b. 11 Dec. 1641, dau. of James and Anna Allen, of Medfield, Mass. Widow Martha Sabin m. (2) at Rehoboth, 20 Jan. 1689/90, Richard[2] Bowen of Rehoboth. William Sabin had twelve children by his first wife, eight by his second, a total of twenty.

Children (surname *Sabin*) all except first two born at Rehoboth: *

1. *Samuel*, b. ——.
2. *Elizabeth*, b: —— 1642 (gravestone).
3. *Joseph*, b. 24 June 1645.
4. *Benjamin*, b. 3 July 1646.
5. *Nehemiah*, b. 28 May 1647.
6. *Experience*, b. 8 Aug. 1648.
7. *Mary* (*Mercy*), b. 23 July 1652.
8. *Abigail*, b. 8 Nov. 1653.
9. *Hannah*, b. 22 Dec. 1654.
10. *Patience*, b. 28 Feb. 1655[/6].
11. *Jeremiah*, b. 24 Mar. 1657.
12. *Sarah*, b. 27 Sept. 1660.

ii. ELIZABETH. Between 1644 and 1647, "Elizabeth Clarke, wife of James Clarke, she is bro Wrights daughter", joined the Roxbury Church [Printed *Roxbury Church Records*, p. 86]. This is the only record of James Clark having a wife named Elizabeth. When he made his will in 1667 his wife was Elinor Wright, dau. of Richard Wright. His first child baptized in the Roxbury Church is named Elizabeth, and no recorded child is named Elinor. It may be, as Savage and other writers have stated, that the church record is wrong and that the name "Elizabeth" was mistakenly entered for "Elinor". It is also possible, of course, that Elizabeth was his first wife and that her sister Elinor was his second. Additional research is necessary.

iii. ELINOR, b. in England about 1621; d. after 1701; came to New England with her father in 1630; m. James Clark, d. at Muddy River (now Brookline) 19 Dec. 1674 [*Ch. Rec.*], son of John Clarke, alias Kingman, of Wells, England [REGISTER, vol. LI, p. 115].

On 24 Oct. 1640, James Clark is listed at Braintree for 2 heads and 8 acres of land. He was one of the first settlers at Seekonk in 1643. After 1645 he left Rehoboth and settled at Roxbury where on 28 June 1668 he became a member of Rev. John Elliot's church.

In his will dated 11 Sept. 1667, and probated 7 Jan. 1674/5, James Clark bequests to wife, without naming her, also, his sons

* *Cf. Sabin Family in America*, by Rev. Anson Titus, Jr. (1882), REGISTER, vol. XXXVI, p. 52. In the original Rehoboth Records the months for the births of these children are all given in figures. In converting these to months, Mr. Titus unfortunately counted from January, instead of March, with the result that the months given in his genealogy are three months too early.

James, eldest son, Samuel, John and Aaron. No daughters are mentioned in his will, but it would seem that there must have been several living at the time it was written. Friends Peter Aspinwall, James Pemerton, and son-in-law, Walter Morey, are named overseers [*Suffolk County Probate*, 715, vol. VI, p. 74].

On 29 Jan. 1674 Elinor Clarke made oath in court as to the inventory (£158 6s.) of her late husband James Clark [*Suffolk County Probate*, vol. V, p. 224].

Children (surname *Clark*), first child probably born at Rehoboth, rest at Roxbury.*

1. *Elizabeth*, bapt. 24 Jan. 1645.†
2. *Mary*, bapt. 24 May 1646.‡
3. *Martha*, bapt. 25 Apr. 1648.
4. *Hanna*, bapt. 23 Dec. 1649.
5. *James*, bapt. 11 Apr. 1652.
6. *Samuel*, bapt. 9 Apr. 1654.
7. *John*, bapt. 23 Mar. 1655/6.
8. *Abigail*, b. [?] 21 Mar. 1657/8.
9. *Mercie*, bapt. 2 Sept. 1660.
10. *Aaron*, bapt. 1 Mar. 1662/3.
11. *Sarah*, bapt. 14 Oct. 1666.

iv. ABIGAIL, b. in England about 1623, came to New England with her father in 1630. She m. probably at Braintree, before 1640, as his second wife, ROBERT SHARPE, b. in 1615, d. in July 1653 or 1654, son of Richard Sharpe of Islington, co. Norfolk, England. § He came in the *Abigail* in July 1635 and settled at Braintree. It would appear that he had two children by his first wife, for at Braintree on 12 Feb. 1640 he was granted 16 acres of land for 4 heads. From Braintree he went to Seekonk as one of the first settlers.

The inventory of Robert Sharpe's estate was taken 19 Jan. 1654 by Peter Oliver and Edward Clap; amount £172 7s. 6d. 'Estate indebted to Elder Colbren; debt due from Mr. Pilbeame ‖ of Rehoboth; payed to Peter Aspinwall for so much as he lent ye Sharp; to Robert Hake, Abraham Hoe, William Fugrame, for labor; Mr. Gore, for goods; to Mary Read for sereuice; to Goodman Dunckin; Goodman Voysy; Capt. Johnson of Rox: for a horse coller; Edward Devotion, Thos. Clarke, Peter Oliver. Whole estate £172 7s. 6d. Debts, £83 6s. 8d. The house & land, prized at £110, at the request of the widow & her friends set apart for the childrens portions so farr as it goes, the rest the widdow is to make good. Said land & house is bound over to the court for the s^{d} childrens portions, the Sonne paying his sisters theire portions; the house & land s^{d} Robert Sharpe his father desyred is to be wholy his. 26 Jan. 1654 [REGISTER, vol. VIII, p. 276; *cf.* vol. X, p. 84, and vol. XXXI, p. 103].

Widow Sharpe m. (2) about 1657 Thomas Clapp, b. at Dorchester, England, in 1597, d. at Scituate 20 Apr. 1684. He moved from Weymouth to Scituate. Widow Clapp m. (3) about 1696 Capt. William[2] Holbrook, ¶ b. in England about 1627, d. at Scituate 3 July 1699.

Children (surname *Sharpe*):

1. *John*, b. at Braintree 12 Mar. 1642/3; m. in 1665.
2. *Abigail*, b. at Rehoboth in 1647.
3. *Mary*, bapt. at Roxbury 5 Dec. 1652.

Children (surname *Clapp*), born at Scituate: ¶

4. *John*, b. 18 Oct. 1658; d. in 1671.
5. *Abigail*, b. 29 Jan. 1659/60.

* *Church records* in Roxbury printed *Vital Records*.

† The printed church record also gives another date of 24 Mar. 1646.

‡ The printed *vital records* also give another date of 8 Jan. 1645.

§ REGISTER, vol. XCVIII, pp. 204, 5.

‖ This was Mr. James Pilbeame of Rehoboth, father-in-law of Rece Leonard.

¶ George Walter Chamberlain, *Hist. of Weymouth*, vol. III, pp. 159, 60.